

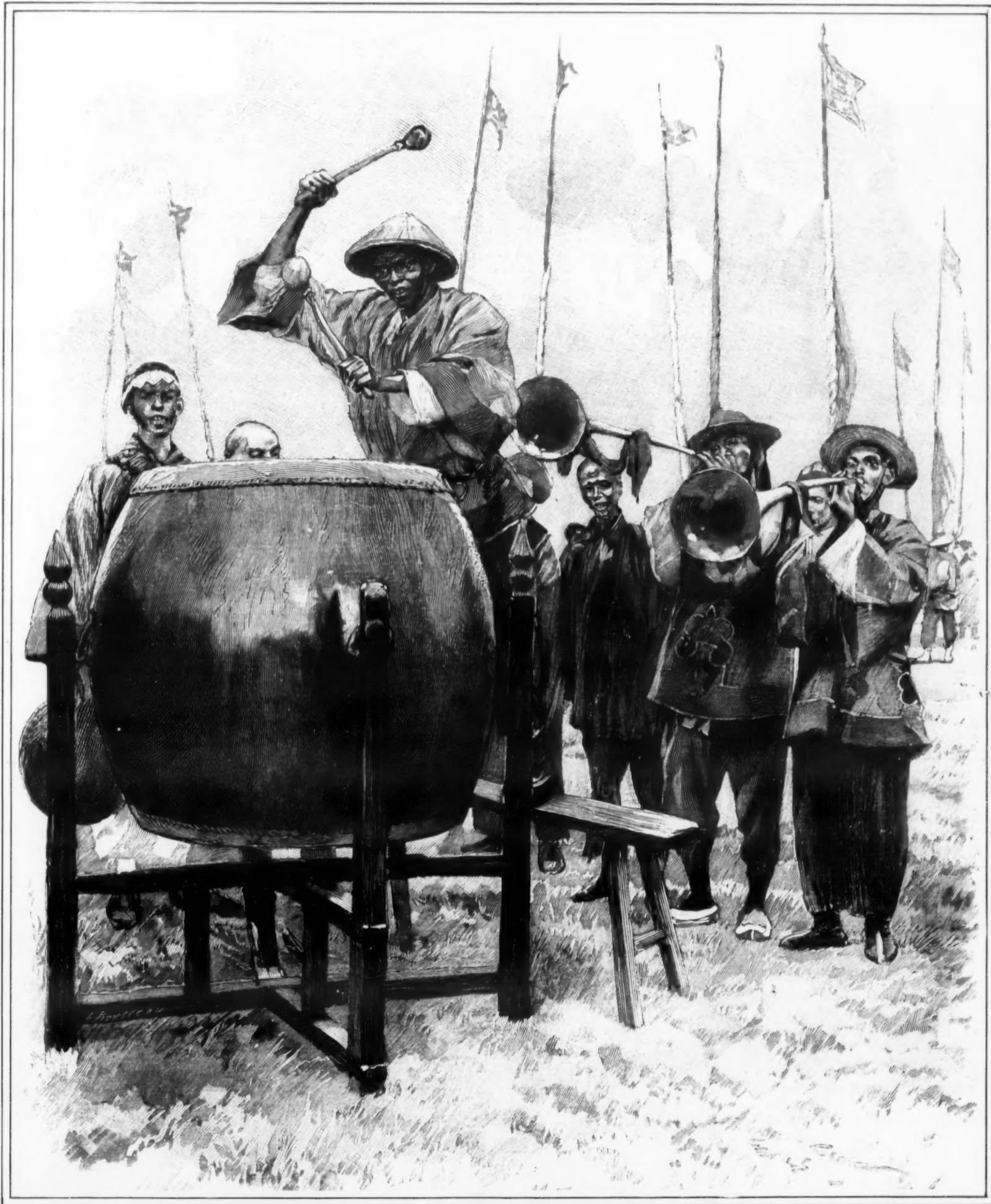
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

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SOUNDING THE CALL TO ARMS FOR CHINA'S MIGHTY HORDES.

GLASS TRUMPETS RING OUT "THE ASSEMBLY," ACCCOMPANIED BY THE THUNDER OF THE GREAT DRUM—50,000,000 MEN THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE STAND READY TO ANSWER THIS SUMMONS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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The Outcome in China.

(Contributed Article to *Leslie's Weekly*.)



THE HON. CHESTER HOLCOMBE,
FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN
LEGATION IN
PEKING.

gression and coercion upon the part of the great European Powers, and declare that they had produced a chronic, deep-seated, and universal dislike of all foreigners and fear of their ultimate purposes in the empire.

The Japanese war, followed closely by the seizure of Port Arthur by the Russians, Wei-Hai Wei by Great Britain, and Kiaochow by Germany, condensed dislike into exasperation, and fear into certainty. The hypothecation of the *lekin* tax to pay the Japanese indemnity was match to gunpowder. The people's money was being taken to pay the foreigners for the trouble and expense of stealing China. The empire was undergoing "*lingchih*," or destruction by inches. Hence the Boxer outbreak: ignorant, stupid, blind, and hopeless, lacking every quality necessary to success, yet not disloyal to the reigning family, and thoroughly patriotic in the minds of its leaders. As shown by its war-cry, it represents a supreme and probably final anti-foreign outbreak. And it represents the turning of the ways in the history of the Chinese empire. Under these circumstances, what can best be done, and why?

The immediate duty before the great foreign Powers is the re-establishment of their diplomatic representatives in Peking, and efficient protection of them there. That this duty cannot be waived, or put aside for an instant, becomes plain when it is remembered that the question of the right of foreign representatives to reside at the Chinese capital was a matter of dispute with the Chinese government for more than twenty years, and was one of the causes of the war of 1858-60. This will be yielded by the Chinese government at once, if unattended with humiliating conditions. In earlier disturbances against foreigners in China too many unimportant and irresponsible subordinates have suffered and too few of the intelligent leaders have been punished. This should not be permitted in the present case. Prince Tuan and the other active principals, both with the Boxers and in the anti-foreign movement, should, in person, be brought to stern justice. This will not be an easy task nor one quickly accomplished, but it should be insisted upon and carried into effect at all cost.

These preliminary acts of reparation having been demanded and enforced, every consideration of justice, expediency, and sound statesmanship points to a policy of extreme moderation and forbearance upon the part of the great Western Powers toward the Chinese government and people. The Chinese are not wholly or mainly at fault for this frenzied outbreak, with its deplorable consequences. It is the last desperate struggle of a nation fighting, as it rightly or wrongly believes, for its right to a continued existence.

And it is peculiarly fitting that the government of the United States should lead the way and exercise its good offices toward securing the general adoption of the line of action indicated above. It has, from the beginning of its relations with China, really possessed more of the confidence and esteem of the Chinese officials and people than any other foreign Power. It has had no territorial ambitions to satisfy, no selfish axe to grind, no injurious trade to force upon the people, no policy which, if carried out, would fail to be at least as beneficial to the Chinese as to the people of this country.

If the four great European Powers would have joined

(Continued on page 186.)

The Coming City of the World.

THE count of 1900 shows that the population of New York is 3,437,302. This gives New York the second place among the world's cities, London, of course, holding the first rank. But New York has more inhabitants now than the metropolitan district of London had in 1875. New York City to day has more inhabitants than the entire United States contained at the time the treaty of Paris of 1783 was framed, by which George III. recognized its independence and the American republic entered the family of nations.

In the beginning of the life of the United States New York was the second and not the first city in the country. Philadelphia led all the other towns in America as recently as 1820, when its population was 137,097, and New York's was 123,706. By 1830 the two had changed places, New York then having 202,589 inhabitants, and Philadelphia 188,597. DeWitt Clinton's Erie Canal, which was completed in 1825, and which connected the water-ways of the West with those of the East by way of the Hudson, gave New York its ascendancy, which has kept on increasing ever since. The present population in the old New York—the city as it existed before the annexations of 1897—is not far from being double that of Philadelphia this year. Very nearly as many inhabitants have been added to the territory comprised in the present city of New York in the past ten years—944,611—as are contained in the entire city of Philadelphia at the present time, and not far from double as many as are in either of the cities of St. Louis, Boston, or Baltimore.

The United States, which has the second city in the world in point of population, Paris being far behind now, will have the first city by 1930. At the rate of increase in the two cities in the past fifty years, New York will have overtaken London by 1930, and will hold the first rank among the world's great centres. It already holds the first place in business activities, as is shown by the totals of the bank clearances, and in wealth. Its imports and exports are greater than London's. If it was as free as London to disregard what we call State lines, and annex all the territory in New Jersey which belongs to the metropolitan district, New York would overtake London in population by 1910.

No imagination which the world contained could have guessed that when Washington, at Fraunce's Tavern, was bidding farewell to his officers on that eventful December day in 1783, he was in a community which would, in a little more than a century, possess more inhabitants and many times more wealth than were contained in the entire nation which had just started into being.

The Age of the World's Liberation.

A PERSON standing on the planet Mars, who would have the entire life of the earth projected graphically before him, from the first appearance of man down to the present moment, would say that, over and above all the preceding centuries of the world, the nineteenth century was the age of human liberation.

The eighteenth century saw the creation of the American republic and the foundation of the short-lived republic of France. It saw, too, shortly after the American republic went into operation, the granting of the first constitution to Switzerland. Bonaparte, however, soon overthrew the first French republic. Switzerland was the plaything of adverse fate for many years. After the subversion of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons to France, the Holy Alliance, suggested by the Baroness of Krudner to the Czar Alexander I., and afterward distorted from its original purpose into a league of despots for the repression of liberalism all over the world, appeared. The sun of liberty was in eclipse until after 1848, the political "year of wonders."

It was many years, however, after 1848 that the cause of human freedom made its most conspicuous triumphs. The second French republic, born in 1848, had a short and troubled career, and was succeeded by the second empire, that which, under Napoleon III., was subverted in the war with Germany in 1870. Almost all the liberal movements which started in 1848 were suppressed. For a few years the dark ages of the Holy Alliance of 1815-30 seemed to have returned. But in 1861 the Czar Alexander II. liberated 24,000,000 Russian serfs. In 1863-65, through Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment, the chains of 4,000,000 American slaves were stricken off.

The defeat of Austria in the war of 1866 with Prussia compelled Austria in 1867, as a means of self-preservation, to grant virtual independence to Hungary, and to adopt a political *régime* for itself which has placed the Austro-Hungarian empire in the list of modern states. The Franco-German war of 1870-71 resulted in making Italy, which Metternich a generation earlier said was only a geographical expression, an independent and united state, with Rome as its capital, and with a system of government as liberal as that of any great country in Europe except England and France of to-day. The same conflict created the third French republic, which is still in being, and established the German empire, which, like France, has manhood suffrage in the election of the members of its popular chamber in Parliament.

England, which is popularly supposed to have been a modern government ever since the revolution of 1688, which put William and Mary, by act of Parliament, on the throne, and thus abolished for England the theory of rule by divine right, was in reality an oligarchy until a comparatively recent date. At the time of the enactment of the reform bill of the Whigs Earl Grey and Lord John Russell, in 1832, 400,000 persons did all the voting which was done in the United Kingdom. That measure added 500,000 to the electorate. The number of voters was increased by 1,300,000 by the measure which the Tories Disraeli and the Earl of Derby enacted in 1867, and 2,000,000 were added to the electorate by Gladstone and the Liberals in 1884. Thus the basis of the suffrage has grown in a comparatively recent time to be almost as broad in the United Kingdom as it is in the United States, and England has been transformed from an oligarchy into a democracy.

The year 1889 saw Brazil subvert the only monarchical government prevailing on the American continent, and that country has been a republic, like all the rest of the independent

nations of the Western hemisphere, ever since. It saw, also, through the influence of the United States, Japan adopt a constitution and a liberal system of government which have given her the social and political impetus that has won for her people the designation of the "Yankees of the East." In 1893 a republic displaced the monarchy in Hawaii, and in 1898 that locality became part of the American republic. In the same year Spain's barbaric rule disappeared from the last spots on the American continent—Cuba and Porto Rico—which it occupied, and each was won to freedom, as the Philippines were at the same time. Perhaps, too, at this moment, the trump of political resurrection is sounding for China.

No marvel of this marvelous age approaches in interest the record of the conquests which human freedom has scored throughout the world within the memory of persons who are still far from being old.

The Plain Truth.

THERE has been a great deal of noisy complaint in some of our newspapers over the alleged deficiencies in the signal service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. These censors claim that the accident of September 1st was due to sheer neglect on the part of the railway people to provide a fully adequate system of signals. We have been at great pains to ascertain the justice of this charge, and we are in a position to fully deny that there has been any neglect on the part of the railway authorities. Easily ascertainable facts show that the installation of a perfect system of signaling on the Philadelphia and Reading has been going forward with all the speed of which human ingenuity is capable, and that the charge to the contrary is groundless.

Commissioner Keeler, of the New York Department of Charities and Correction, was entirely right in forbidding the practice of dubbing the poor, nameless waifs committed to the charge of the city foundling institutions with grotesque and ridiculous names. These hapless little creatures are certain to have a hard enough struggle to "get on" in the world without being handicapped at the start with such uncouth and preposterous names as "Broiler," "Rubadub," and "Peep toes." Every American boy, whether a foundling or not, has the inalienable right to aspire to the Presidency of the United States, but what earthly chance would a lad have to run in such a race if he were obliged to appear before the world or on a transparency as Mr Jimson Peep toes? Such a name would probably have the same effect upon the life and character of the unfortunate being who bore it as did the facial disfigurement of the hapless English lord in Victor Hugo's "The Man Who Laughs." Although a man of rare gifts, the involuntary facial contortions which made him appear to laugh even when he tried hardest to be serious defeated all his purposes, ruined his career, and finally drove him to suicide. Good, honest English names are plentiful and cheap, and even a poor foundling is entitled to all the capital that may be had in that way at the outset of its career.

The spirit and attitude of the colored men who attended the sessions of the Negro National Business League, in Boston recently, were altogether creditable to them as men of character and intelligence. In view of recent outrages perpetrated upon members of their race North and South, it would not have been surprising if some bitter and radical utterances had been made at this meeting and retaliatory measures suggested. Such, however, was not the case. On the contrary, the addresses delivered throughout the sessions of the league were notable for their breadth of view and their optimistic tone. While the acts of mobs and other wrongs perpetrated upon negroes were referred to and deplored by several speakers, the sensible view taken was that these deeds were chargeable only to a vicious, misguided, and comparatively small element of the American people, who, as a whole, were disposed to give the negro fair and honest treatment. The future happiness and prosperity of the colored race in this country, it was urged, depended chiefly upon the success of their own efforts in the development of good character and true manliness. Especially was it urged that colored men should devote themselves to a higher range of industrial and business achievement wherein the obstacles to their progress were least and the opportunities greatest. This was the key-note of the teaching of Booker T. Washington, the organizer of the league, and the wisest and ablest leader of the colored race to-day. It was sound doctrine, and one containing the only solution of "the colored problem" yet offered to the world.

Few of the seventy million people in the United States know what an expensive institution our country is. It is only when we dig into the dry figures of the appropriation bills of Congress that we realize the magnitude of our government and all the interests it involves. The appropriations voted at the last session of Congress for the support of the government aggregated over \$710,000,000, or \$35,000,000 more than the appropriations of the preceding year. The pension list cost \$145,000,000, or \$22,000,000 more than the entire cost of the postal service. The permanent appropriations for interest accounts, etc., aggregated \$132,000,000, and the army cost \$114,000,000. The navy cost \$65,000,000; sundry civil expenditures, \$65,000,000. Legislative, \$24,000,000; fortifications, \$7,000,000; deficiency appropriations, \$15,000,000; District of Columbia expenses, \$7,500,000; the Agricultural Department, \$4,000,000; miscellaneous, nearly \$4,000,000; the diplomatic service, \$1,750,000, and the Indian department, in spite of the disappearance of poor "Lo," nearly \$8,000,000. The balance went for the support of the Military Academy, for river and harbor improvements, and for minor expenditures. The support of the army cost nearly \$34,000,000 more this year than last; the navy \$17,000,000 more, the postal service \$8,000,000, and fortifications about \$2,500,000 more. A glance at these figures shows that it cost to run the government of the United States during the past year almost exactly \$2,000,000 a day, or about three cents a head for every man, woman, and child in the country.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CAPTAIN HENRY J. REILLY, who was killed at Peking, met his death during the third day of the fighting at the Chinese capital. Captain Reilly was of Battery F, Fifth Artillery, and had a long and honorable military record. At the time of his death he was fifty-three years old, and had served as a volunteer through the Civil War. He entered the regular army as a private in Battery B, of the Fifth Artillery, in 1864. Two years later he was appointed second lieutenant. He was graduated with honors from the artillery school at Fortress Monroe in 1876, and was appointed a captain in 1894. At the beginning of the Spanish war Captain Reilly was ordered



CAPTAIN REILLY, WHO WAS KILLED AT PEKING.

Photograph by Taber.

to Cuba, where he took part in the capture of Santiago. At the close of the war the battery did garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, until April of last year, when it was ordered to the Philippines. On the dispatch of troops to China, Battery F was the first selected by the War Department. With the Ninth Infantry, it was the first body of troops to set foot in China. Captain Reilly was born in Ireland, but came to this country as a lad. A widow and four children survive him. His eldest son was appointed in July to a cadetship in West Point. Mrs. Reilly's sister was also made a widow by the Spanish war. In the advance of the allies to Peking, Captain Reilly's battery did splendid service, and was mentioned in the dispatches for gallantry at Yangtsun, Hosiwu, Matau, and other points where the advance of the Europeans was disputed.

The American ambassador to Germany, Andrew Dickson White, is now in this country for a brief visit. Mr. White belongs to the old school of American diplomats, the school that included one of his great predecessors, George Bancroft, the historian, who was minister to Germany and to Great Britain, and Motley, also a historian, who was minister to Italy. Minister White is a historian, and has had a great career as an educator and a diplomat. Immediately after graduating from Yale College in the famous class of 1853 he spent two years in historical study, chiefly in Berlin and in Paris. He was attached to the American legation in St. Petersburg for six months. It is conceivable that he may yet grace the position of Secretary of State and win fame in that office



THE HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, OUR AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

such as has been won during this administration by Judge William R. Day and Secretary John Hay. During Minister White's absence the Berlin embassy is in the very competent charge of the secretary of the legation, the Hon. John B. Jackson, whose efficient services during many years in his present responsible position have won the admiration of all who have been brought into contact with him, and especially of American visitors to Berlin.

The course of events in North China has shown that in the last analysis Peking, of all places in the interior of North China,

has been the safest place for missionaries because the armed defenders and rescuers have been able to protect and relieve them. Among those who remained in Paotung-fu was the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, a missionary of the American Board. Not only his death, but the manner of it, has been cabled, yet there is some reason for hoping that he and other missionaries there are still alive. Mr. Pitkin was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1869. Desiring to fit himself for his life work in the best way, he commenced study with reference to liberal education.

While at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., he confessed his faith in Christ, and joined the Central Congregational Church of that town, under the pastorate of Rev. George E. Street. Mr. Pitkin was graduated from Yale University after a four years' course in 1892, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1896, after a three-years' course. He was ordained to the ministry October 9th, 1896, in Cleveland, O., just previous to his starting for China. Few of the younger missionaries of the board are better known in the student world than Mr. Pitkin, he having been one of the traveling secretaries for the student volunteer movement, visiting a large number of col-

leges and seminaries, and influencing a large number of young men by his addresses. He himself had been very greatly influenced toward foreign missionary work through the student volunteer movement. At the time of leaving this country his home was in New Hartford, Conn. In 1896 he was married to Miss Letitia E. Thomas, who, with their only child, is at her father's home in Troy, O., whither she had come from China for the summer on a health trip. One of the last letters from Mr. Pitkin spoke of his desire to attend the annual meeting of the mission at Tung-cho, but owing to the disturbed condition of the country he felt it was his duty to stay by his own station and guard the great interests involved in connection with the native Christians. Press cablegrams have stated that he barred the door of the mission with his own body, but was massacred, and that his associate missionaries, Miss Morrill and Miss Gould, of Portland, Me., were carried to the headquarters of the Boxers and barbarously slain.

Calvin Pearl Titus, not yet twenty-one years of age, and formerly a member of the Salvation Army at Wichita, Kan.,

was the young musician who scaled the walls with a rope and raised the United States flag over Peking on August 14th. Titus left Wichita on April 5th, 1899, having enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, for service in the Philippines. He was at once placed in charge of the band of the Fourteenth Infantry and has held that place ever since. He has always been bold in everything, but never much of a fighter. He was born in Clinton, Ia., in September, 1879, and went from there to Kansas at the age of ten, his father having turned him over to W. H. Lee, an uncle, to rear. The father was considerable of a wanderer, and after the mother of the young man died he had no home until he went to Wichita to live with Lee, then a captain in the Salvation Army. Young Titus possesses a natural gift for playing the violin and flute, and is a good singer. At fifteen he commenced to sing and march with the Salvationists. Two years ago they toured the East. While in Wyoming County, New York, the young man climbed the

palisades of the Genesee River and carved his name above any of the others there. At Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1898, he enlisted in Company K, First Vermont, with the intention of going to Cuba, but that regiment never went beyond Chickamauga. In November of that year he was discharged and went West to preach to Indians and cowboys. In April, 1899, he enlisted. He asked B. F. Nichols, a Wichita real-estate dealer, to act as his guardian, and had to pawn his gold watch for five dollars to get money to pay for the guardianship papers. Later, Nichols took the watch out of pawn and forwarded it to the young soldier in Manila.

No other missionaries in North China thus far heard from have had such a long journey and such harrowing experiences



CALVIN TITUS, WHO HOISTED "OLD GLORY" OVER PEKING.

into Mongolia, before Mr. Williams made his last journey to and from Peking. In writing of the departure from Kalgan, Mr. Williams said: "I thought of my wife's escape from the Indians in the outbreak of 1861." Cablegrams from various points have described the condition of these missionaries at different stages of their journey into Russia. When last heard from they were awaiting further developments and hoping for conditions favorable to their return to Kalgan.

Colonel Henry Clay Cochrane, who has been ordered from his post at the Boston Navy Yard to the command of the

marine forces in China, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He has seen thirty-eight years' service in the corps, and is one of the veterans of the service. He received his appointment in the early part of the Civil War, and participated in the battle of Mobile Bay and other engagements. Several times he was mentioned in dispatches for bravery. During the Civil War he also saw river service at Cairo, and did valuable work in suppressing illegal communications in Kentucky. In 1882

he was in command of the marines who were landed to defend the American consul at Alexandria, Egypt. In the Spanish war Colonel Cochrane was second in command at the battle of Guantanamo.

If the Kaiser scored a victory in securing for a German

the command of the allied armies in China, the cause of civilization was also a gainer there by. Count Alfred von Waldersee is easily the foremost living military genius. Indeed, he is often spoken of in German military circles as the equal of the famous von Moltke. Count von Waldersee was born in 1832, the same year that gave Lord Roberts to the world. He began his career in the Prussian artillery, served in the Austrian and French campaigns, and was aide-de-camp to the King of Prussia at Gravelotte, Metz, Sedan, and the siege of Paris. After the

COUNT VO WALDERSEE, WHO WILL LEAD THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA.

war he went to Paris as chargé d'affaires—a difficult post for a German in those days. In 1881 von Waldersee succeeded von Moltke as chief general of the staff. Recently, when the German crown prince attained his majority, von Waldersee was made field-marshall-general. He is a deeply religious man. His wife was the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. What is of more interest to Americans is that she was once Miss Marie Esther Lee, a New York girl.

Few women novelists of the decade have had a more brilliant and successful career than Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, who was successful for a long time in hiding herself behind the entirely masculine pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes. Her first stories, beginning with "Some Emotions and a Moral," issued in 1891, savored so strongly of barrack life and other haunts of the masculine species that it was difficult to credit the fact when it was made known that the writer of these virile and thoroughly charming tales was a woman. Since her identity was made known, Mrs. Craigie has continued to write under the same pen name and to add continually to her popularity with the reading public. Her latest novel, "Robert Orange," is all the go in England just now, and is said to be a triumph of intellectual cleverness. Miss Craigie is the daughter of Mr. J. Morgan Richards, of London. She was born in Boston, however, and may, therefore, be fairly included in the roll of remarkable story-writers which America has produced during the present generation.



GROUP OF RESCUED KALGAN MISSIONARIES.

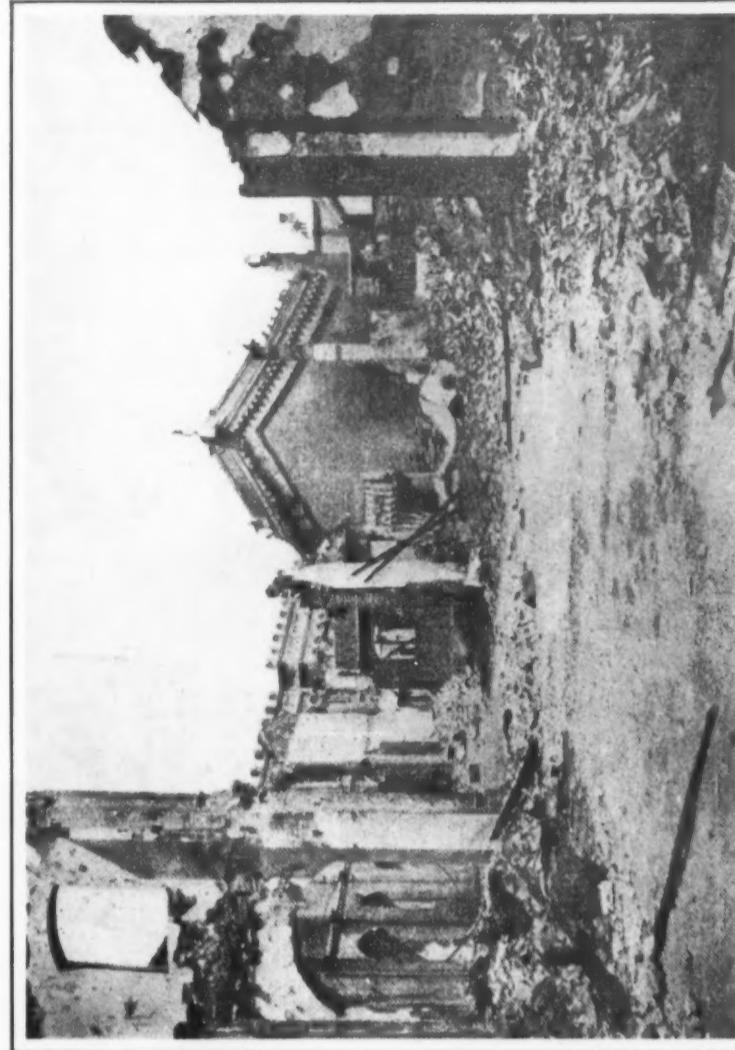
as the missionaries of the American Board in Kalgan. They are the Rev. James H. Roberts, Dr. Virginia C. Murdock, M.D.; the Rev. and Mrs. William P. Sprague, the Rev. Mark Williams, and Miss Engh, an assistant of the mission. They left for Mongolia at midnight, Monday, June 11th, escorted by Chinese soldiers and *yamen* (official) runners, until they were beyond the city gates. They left because they could not protect the mission, and their continued presence was a danger rather than a protection to the native Christians. They were without sleep, except brief naps, for sixty hours. They arrived at Hara Oso, Mongolia, June 13th, on the direct route from Kalgan to Urga, 700 miles northwest from Peking. A letter mailed from there to the American Board in Boston came via Siberia and Russia. Subsequently the United States embassy at St. Petersburg reported them as having arrived at Kiachta, eastern Siberia, near the line of the Siberian Railway. The Rev. Mark Williams was with Professor G. F. Wright and son on their trip



"JOHN OLIVER HOBSES," THE PEN NAME OF MRS. CRAIGIE, THE BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL NOVELIST.



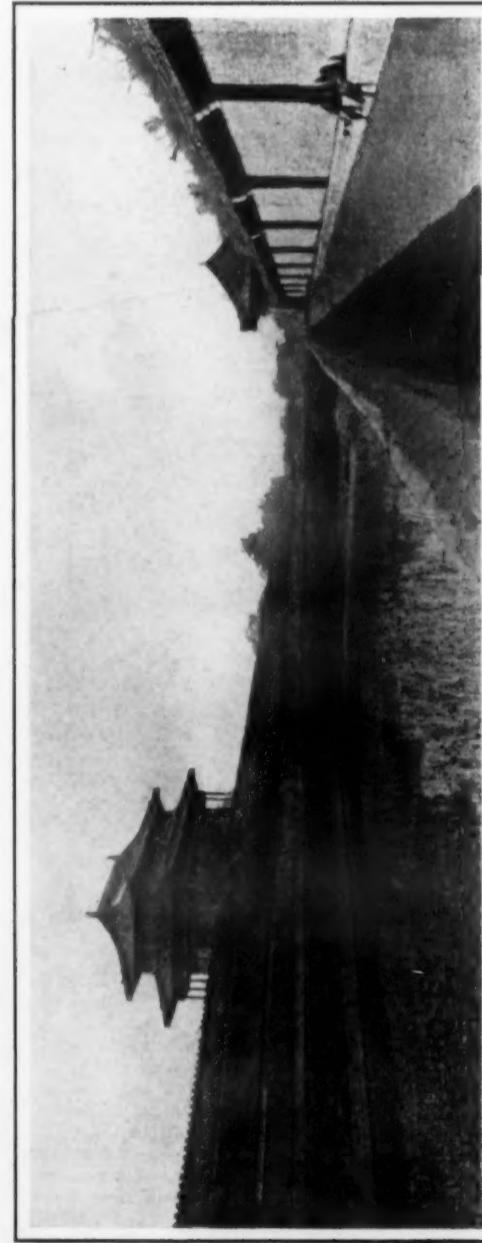
TIEN-TSIN RAILWAY-STATION, UNDER THE PLATFORM OF WHICH THE RUSSIANS SHeltered THEMSELVES FOR TWO NIGHTS AND A DAY FROM ACCURATE CHINESE FIRE—THEIR DESPERATE RESISTANCE SAVED THE CITY FOR THE ALLIES.



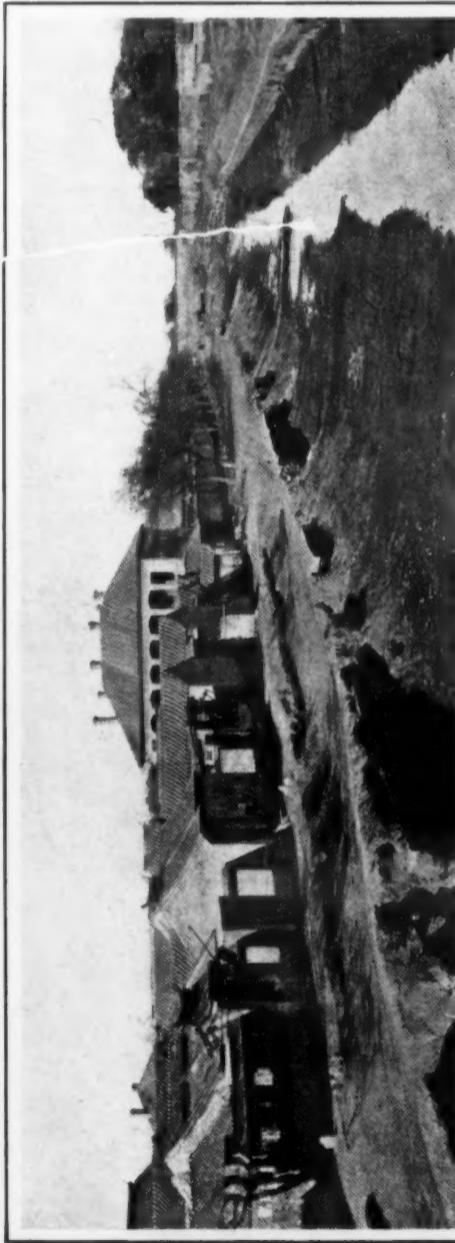
TOTAL RUIN WROUGHT BY CHINESE BOMBARDMENT IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT TIEN-TSIN.



THE JAPANESE MOUNTAIN BATTERY FIRING, NEAR WAN-SHO-SHAN, ON THE REAR GUARD OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS, WHOM THEY UNAVAILINGLY PURSUED FROM PEKING.



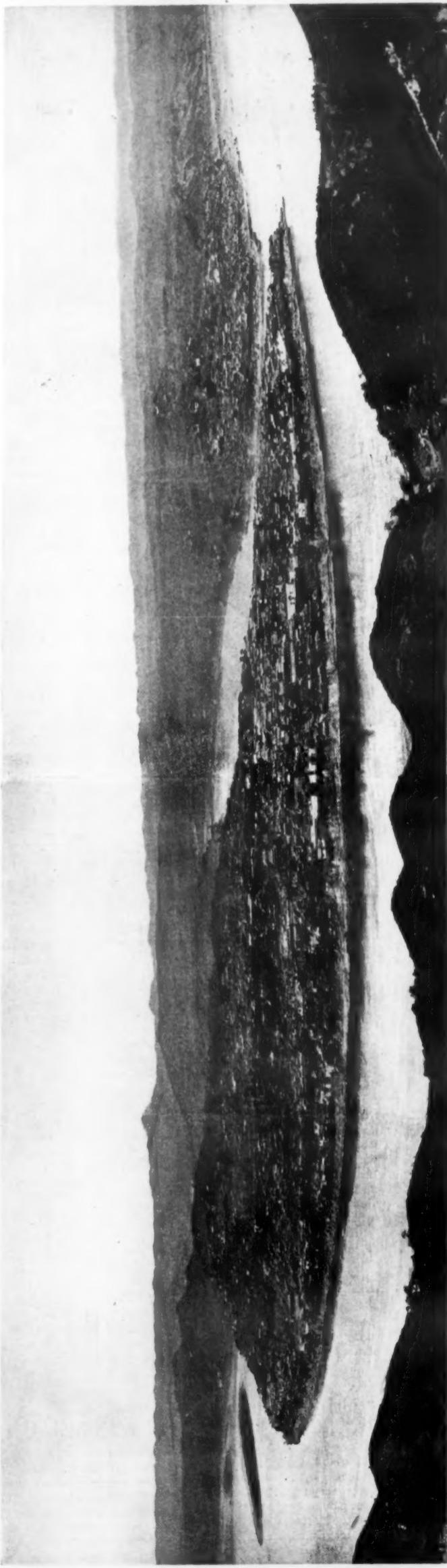
THE FAMOUS KOW-TOW GATEWAY AND MOAT OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY—IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE ROADWAY OVER WHICH THE ALLIED TROOPS MARCHED FOR THEIR PARADE THROUGH THE IMPERIAL PALACE.



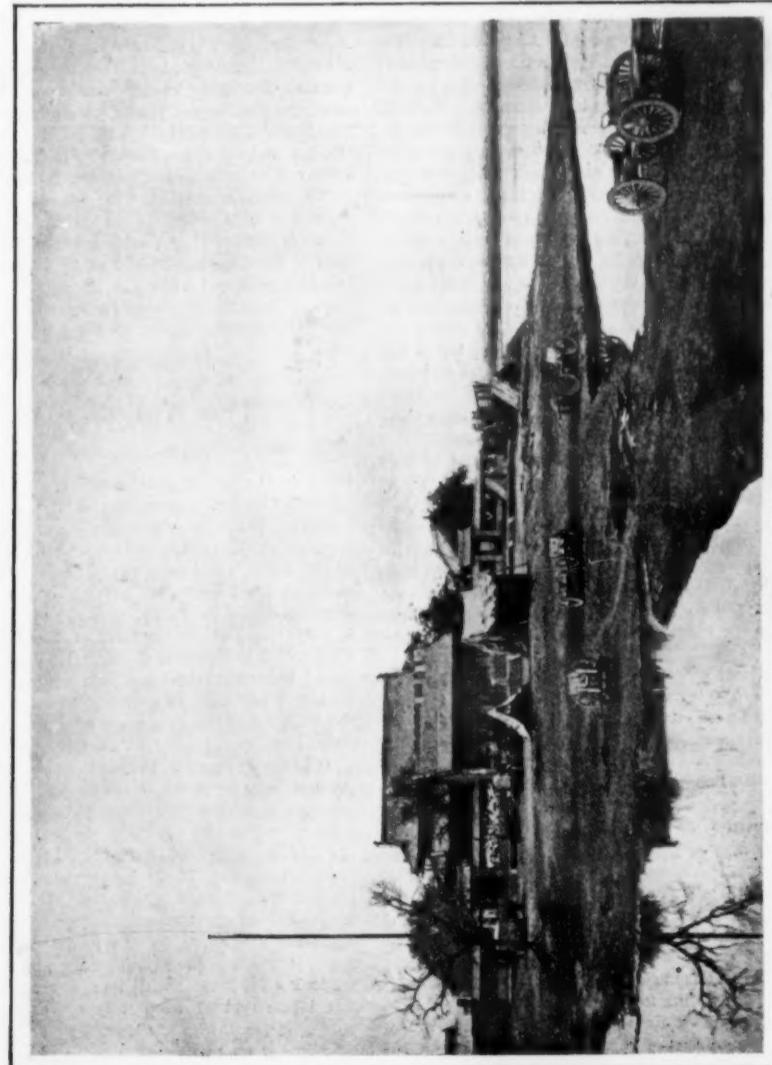
THE CANAL THROUGH WHICH THE AMERICAN FORCES OF THE RELIEF EXPEDITION MARCHED UNDER THE WALLS OF PEKING—THE ROAD TO THE LEFT, IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, WAS THE SCENE OF THE GALLANT NIGHT SORTIE OF CAPTAIN MYERS AND AMERICAN MARINES, WHICH SAVED THE LEGATIONERS AT THE CRITICAL POINT OF THE SIEGE.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

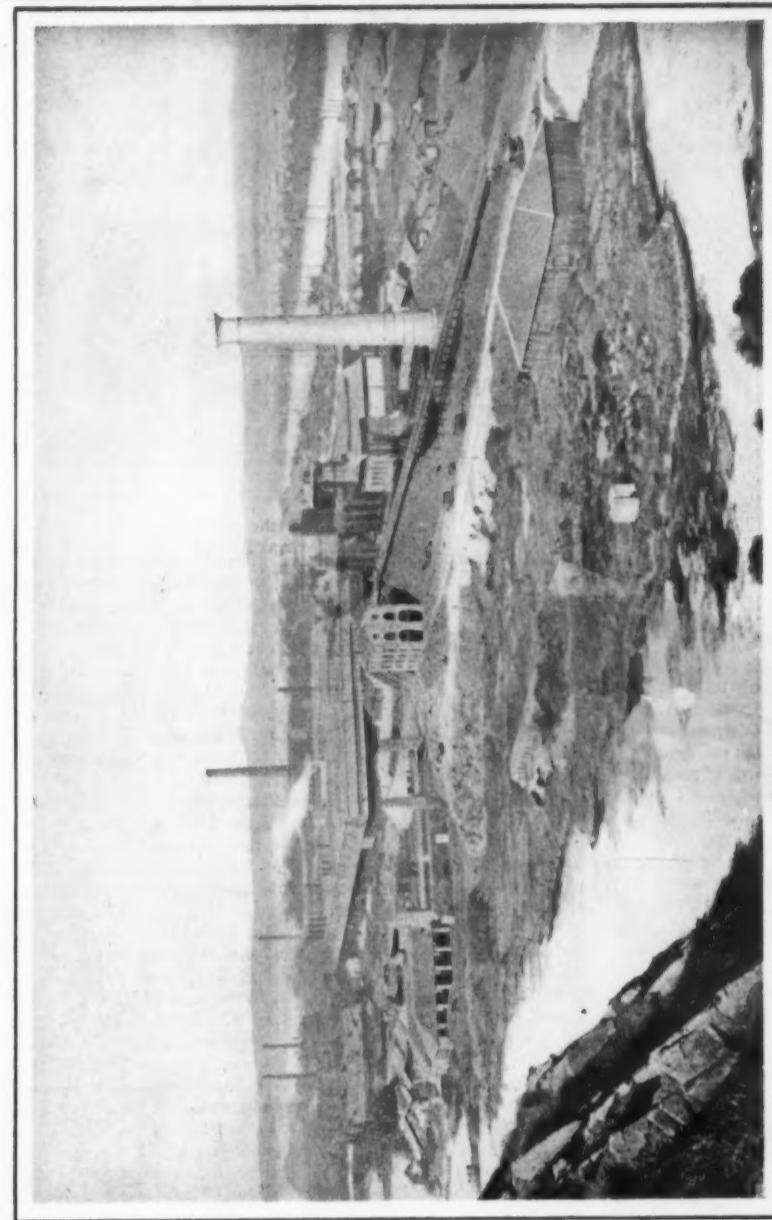
CHINA'S ONSLAUGHT ON CIVILIZATION AT TIEN-TSIN, AND SCENES OF THE SWIFT RETRIBUTION THAT FOLLOWED.



CHUNG KING, ON THE UPPER YANG TSE, NEAR WHICH ADMIRAL SEYOUR'S FLEET IS ASSEMBLED TO HOLD THE COUNTRY AGAINST ALL COMERS.



THE GREAT CHINESE ARSENAL AT TIEN-TSIN, WHICH CONTAINED VAST STORES OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND WAS DESTROYED BY THE RELIEF FORCE ON ITS RETREAT.

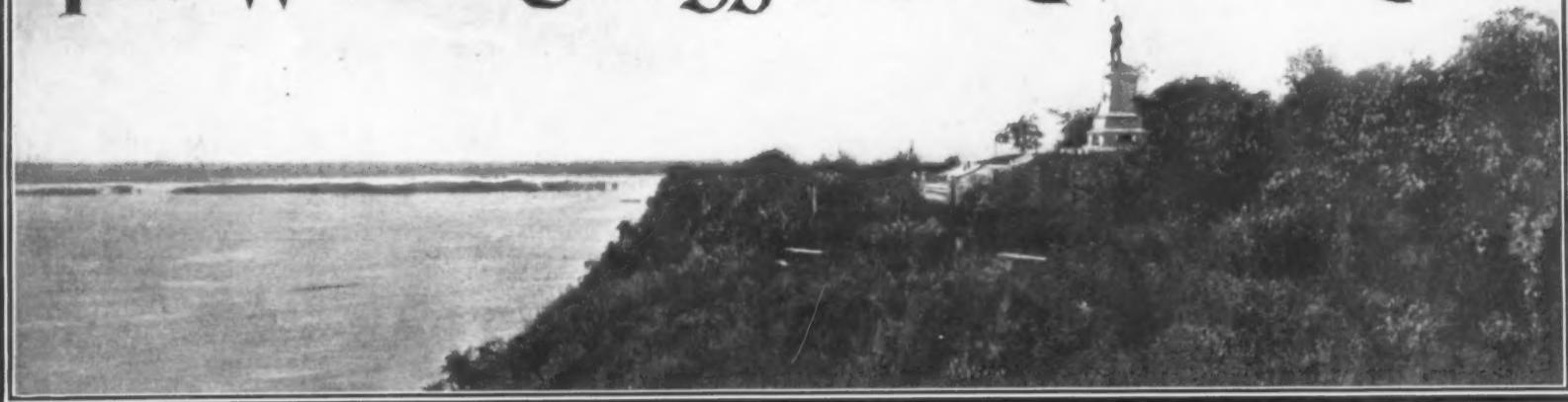


THE CHINESE ARSENAL AT HAN-YANG, ONE OF THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD, AND SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL AT TIEN TSIN, THE SOLE RELIANCE OF CHINA FOR THE MUNITIONS OF WAR.

THE YANG-TSE VALLEY AT GREAT BRITAIN'S MERCY.

THE POSITION OF THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE RIVER ENABLES HER TO ABSOLUTELY CONTROL CHINA'S GREAT SYSTEM OF WATER-WAYS AND TO CUT OFF AT WILL THE CHINESE BASE OF MILITARY SUPPLIES BY SEIZING THE ARSENAL AT HAN-YANG.

The World's Struggle for Control in China



STATUE OF COUNT MURAVIEFF, AT KHABAROVSK, ON THE AMUR.

EVER since Peter the Great complained of the narrow view about Lake Pereyaslavl and begged his mother for permission to look upon the open sea, Russia has looked forward to the time when she could claim universal empire. It is only two centuries since this ambition seized the ruler of the Slavs, but in that time the Russian empire has swelled from a little State with an area of only 205,000 square miles and a population of less than eight millions to an area comprising half of two continents, with 9,000,000 square miles and a population of 130,000,000 souls. Enormous as this growth has been it has scarcely kept pace with the growth of the idea back of it, for the ambition of a far-seeing Emperor of old has become the dominating idea of his race, driving them forward in the struggle for its accomplishment.

St. Petersburg, the centre of Slav population and the capital of its civilization, looks out over Europe, but more dramatic and significant by far is the statue of Count Muravieff on the banks of the Amur. At Khabarovsk, on the very frontier of the empire, far in advance of its civilization and population, Russia raised a monument to him who, in 1858, wrested the north bank of the river from China, and who, only two years later, seized the coast provinces which reach like a long finger around the rich plains of Manchuria and Mongolia till they touch the Sea of Japan. Here the bronze figure of the old count stands on the rocky heights above the mighty river, gazing, like Moses from Nebo, over the rushing waters into the promised land which spreads out before him. Nothing more significant or expressive of Russian ambition and designs could possibly be conceived.

But Russian ambition for world empire has been hindered by the corresponding growth of Great Britain. In fact, Great Britain has done more than Russia, for, while Russia has gathered in miles upon miles of territory, Britain has gathered in not only territory, but one of the greatest populations on the earth. Those who think they see the downfall of the British Empire before the assaults of her enemies forget India. It is true that India has heretofore been counted as an element of weakness to her, but, whatever it may have been in the past, it is now her greatest security and source of strength. With all her resources at home exhausted by the campaign in South Africa, she has easily maintained her position among the allies now operating in China by sending several regiments of Indian troops. Wherever England has gone she has raised levies from among the natives to aid in the subjugation of their fellows. India has been conquered and held by the use of Indian troops trained under English officers. In Egypt "Sergeant What's-his-name" has made a soldier out of the Soudanese; in Hong Kong he has done as well with the Cantonese, while in the operations about Tien-Tsin and the march of the relief force to Peking one of the most effective regiments among the British forces was that of the Shantung Chinese raised and drilled at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Powers have come to realize this element of Britain's strength, and Russia in Shin-King and Germany at Kiau-Chau are raising and training regiments of Chinese. The struggle for the control of China is a struggle for the leadership of China's hundreds of millions. The fate of the world depends on the character and ambitions of the Power which succeeds in this struggle. Should Russia be the fortunate one, and thus control millions of Chinese soldiers to match the Indian legions of Britain, nothing could prevent or delay her successful descent upon the Himalayas, for it is the lack of this alone which holds her back now. Europe and Africa would then be at her mercy, and the ocean barriers on either coast could hardly stay her advance.

To a Power like ourselves, whose instincts are commercial and manufacturing, and whose ambition is industrial supremacy, the leadership and control of China's cheap labor would mean the inauguration of an era of the most gigantic public works ever undertaken in the history of mankind, and the world would be compelled to pay tribute to the genius and inventiveness of our people. But the world can hardly imagine the result of the control of China by an ambitious leader like the German Kaiser, whose talents are both military and industrial. No Power dares to attempt to take by force this prize for which all are striving; for as the safety, yes, more, the very existence of all others would depend on preventing it, they would certainly join in crushing the one making such an attempt. The result is that the Chinese themselves hold the key to the situation. The attitude of every Power is, "Ask me." Each one tries to induce China to call upon it for aid when hard pressed by any other, and China has learned well the art of playing one Power against the other. Beaten by Japan, she called on Russia to force the Japanese off the main land. Concession-seekers of one Power have been answered with more liberal propositions from those of another. Disturbances have even been incited in order that some Power might be invited to

put them down and to restore order. There is more than a suspicion that the present uprising had such an origin, and it is openly charged that the Japanese themselves created the recent trouble at Amoy to provide an excuse for landing their troops there. The eagerness of the Powers to do police duty for the Chinese would be ridiculous if one could only forget the motives which lie behind their seeming disinterestedness.

It is apparent that the Powers cannot and will not allow China to fall under the domination of any one Power, so the partition of the empire or the recognition of spheres of influence seems to be inevitable.

The metropolitan province of Chih li, the scene of the present trouble, and all that lies north, will fall into Russian control. German influence, now claimed to be paramount in the province of Shantung, will doubtless be extended north and south to include all that lies between the southern or old mouth of the Yellow River and its present northern one. England has long since designated the Yang tse valley as her sphere, together with the Kwang provinces on the main land opposite Hong-Kong. Italy will gain a foothold in Chi-kiang, and France a larger sphere in southern Yunnan. The extension of foreign influence into the interior will have to await the building of railroads and the development of transportation facilities. Japan has laid claim to the province of Fukien, opposite Formosa. Thus the entire coast-line of China is already pre-empted, and nothing is left to us but islands along the coast. This, however, should prove to our liking, for it would be against all our traditions to seek a position on the Chinese mainland. But with island ports like Amoy, and there are many such along the Chinese coast, we can build magnificent harbors, docks, and coaling-stations for the protection of our shipping and the convenience of our growing trade. All the trade between Europe and the Pacific Orient must pass through the narrow straits between Amoy and the Philippines, and, commanding both sides, we shall be in a position to control it all. At present the ports of Tien-Tsin, New Chwang, and Port Arthur, all within the Russian sphere of influence, are worth more to us than all the other twenty treaty ports of China together, for they are the largest takers of American imports. Wherever the Russian boundary advances, the newly-inclosed territory becomes cut off from the world, and thereafter no information leaks out concerning it, except such as suits Russia's purposes.

The Chinese question will not be solved for some time to come, but the Chinese market is becoming our great necessity. There is nothing in common in the civilization of the Slav and that of the American. The conflict between Russian desire for world empire and American necessity for a world market must come. It is therefore time for us to have done with the myth of the "traditional friendship of Russia."

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

The Outcome in China.

(Continued from page 182.)

forty years ago with the United States in its policy in China, agreeing in the suppression of the opium traffic and in an assurance to China that they entertained no aggressive designs against her territory, the development of the empire would have gone forward from that date as rapidly as the wise friends of China could desire, without war or the exercise of other force than the combined moral pressure of the five great Powers of the world. The government of the United States has little with which to reproach itself in its policy toward China in the past. The recent action of our government through the able Secretary of State, in securing an assent to what is known as the "open door," was a masterly stroke of diplomacy, and accomplished even more for China than for the United States.

It has done much to lessen the appetites of hungry European governments for slices of the empire of China. And our government may well follow that stroke of genius by using all the influence which, by reason of its position among the nations of the earth, it possesses, against the dismemberment of that great Oriental empire. For, whatever else may or may not be done, the partition of China ought not, must not, be permitted. Those who speak of the Chinese as a conglomeration of alien races and tribes know little of the history of the country or its people. It is a chemical compound and not a conglomeration. History affords no parallel of any nation, so immense in its population, yet so absolutely uniform and identical in all habits, tastes, modes of thought, and in every characteristic.

There is no process of disintegration going on among the Chinese people, nor has there been since the beginnings of its history. Dynasties have weakened, decayed, and died out, and others have taken their places, but the people have remained unchanged and unchanging. There are no natural lines of

cleavage along which they may be readily divided. China may be broken into fragments, it is true, but it will require dynamite and smokeless powder to accomplish the task. When that has been done she still will be China. The people will not assimilate with foreign races, neither will they die out. The Chinese cannot be reckoned or dealt with like the red man of North America or the effeminate native of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean. Any attempt to do so will be unsuccessful and dangerous.

It is stated that our government is already in negotiation with one or more of the European Powers looking to concerted action along lines which will secure moderate reparation for the recent outrages and, at the same time, preserve the empire of China intact. No policy could be at once wiser, more humane, and better calculated to promote our own national interests. It deserves the unqualified endorsement of every citizen of this great republic.

The chief danger of a dismemberment of China comes from Great Britain and Russia, each of which is a bugaboo to the other. Yet Great Britain needs the closer watching, for, while loudly proclaiming her opposition to partition, she is, at this moment, secretly arranging the seizure of the entire valley of the Yang-tse, which constitutes the trunk of the whole Chinese frame. Not for China alone, but in the interests of humanity, the United States should make extreme efforts to prevent dismemberment. The peace of Europe depends upon the integrity of the Chinese empire. The partition of China will, soon or late, cause changes in the map of Europe.

Chester H. Falconer

Destroyed Missions at Shao-wu, China.

THE destruction of the mission property of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Shao-wu, in the province of Fukien, China, during the latter part of the month of July, shows the spread of the hostile feeling provoked by the Boxer uprising. Shao-wu is situated in the northwestern part of the province, 250 miles up the famous river Min from the port of Foo-chow. It is the most important city in the western part of the province and stands on the foot-hills of the beautiful Ta-yu or Wu-E range of mountains.

Wu-E, the name of this range, is pronounced in Chinese as Boo-He, and is noted as one of the greatest tea-growing spots of China. It is the place where all the tea familiarly known as "Bohea," which takes its name from the range, is raised. This tea is packed at Shao-wu and taken down the river in small boats to Foo-chow, from whence it is exported. The missions which were destroyed occupied a beautiful spot on the side of the hill above the city and overlooking the valley of the Min. The natives in this district, while known to be among the most turbulent and violent of China, have heretofore been friendly to foreigners, and it is worthy of note that the destruction of the property occurred in the absence of the missionaries.

It is customary with all missionaries in China to leave their missions in the summer time and seek rest and recreation at some island or seacoast resort, so the missionaries at Crystal Hills, as the hills above Shao-wu are called, had gone down the river to Foo-chow on their usual summer outing. The property destroyed consisted of a large double building used as a home for the missionaries, a school building which had originally been occupied as a hospital, a handsome new hospital which had just been completed, and a new church; the complete property being worth many thousand dollars.

The "Alabama" Smashes all Records.

THAT these are days of record-breaking by American battle-ships was shown by the *Alabama*'s amazing trial trip. It was not long ago that the joyful news traveled to every corner of the country that the *Kearsarge*, in speed, armament, and all other points, would be able to beat anything in her class afloat. Now the *Alabama* will drive our best floating fort a little into the background, and instead of one we have the best two ships afloat. It seems certain that others to surpass these two splendid monsters are soon to come out of American ship-yards.

For four hours, on August 28th, the *Alabama* sailed over a trial course between Thatcher's Island and Boone Island, off the Massachusetts coast, and a part of the time against a strong flood tide. Once the speed signal was given, the *Alabama* did

not, at any time, fall below 16.36 knots per hour. Over one part of the course, 6.6 knots, the truly wonderful speed of 18.03 per hour was reached. The average speed for the entire trip, which lasted four hours, was but a tiny fraction under seventeen knots. When the tide allowance has been made, so both the government officers and contractors claim, the official speed rating for the trip will be increased to at least 17.1 knots per hour.

Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, of the firm that built the *Alabama*, is jubilant over the result. Never before has a battle ship equalled the test, he says. And with all these hours of terrific strain not a drop of water was needed to cool the bearings. The most picturesque feature of the whole trip was when, going at full speed, this new marine bulldog, with the helm hard to port, described a perfect circle having a tactical diameter of only a little over 700 feet. Returning to the starting-point, the helm was jammed hard to starboard, and another circle of the same diameter was made, leaving a beautiful figure "8" of foam on the smooth water. But the *Alabama* is only a forward step in record-smashing by the new American navy. Next?

Wonders of Modern Alchemy.

FORTUNES IN PRODUCTS THAT WERE FORMERLY DISCARDED AS USELESS WASTE MATERIAL.

THE extent to which the utilization of waste material has been carried under the processes of modern science is one of the marvels of the century. In a conversation on this subject with Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, that pioneer in the pork-packing trade stated the situation in a homely but expressive way when he said, "we find a use for everything about a hog nowadays except the squeak." This is literally true. In the great pork-packing establishments of the country the bristles, the contents of the intestines, the intestines themselves, and even the toe nails of the animals slaughtered are converted into marketable articles. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. Thus it may be said that while alchemy itself has long since passed into the rubbish heap of exploded and discarded theories and schemes, modern science has actually wrought transformations scarcely less marvelous than the results vainly sought by the dreamers and wonder-workers of the olden time. If it has not succeeded in transmuting anything directly into the form of gold, it has accomplished that result by indirect means, and added immensely thereby to the wealth of the world.

For years past methods have been in operation for the conversion of such material as sawdust, broken bottles, old cans, the slag of furnaces, and the refuse of the streets and garbage barrels into articles having a distinct commercial value. It is now announced in a news item from Washington that the Department of Agriculture is about to institute a series of experiments to show the value of seaweed as an article of food, and for filling mattresses and cushions. Hitherto the only use for seaweed has been for fertilizing purposes, but it is believed that a process has been devised by which its uses may become much greater and more valuable. We are informed, also, that the conversion of cocoanut-husks into a material useful to furniture dealers has become an established industry in California. The husk contains a fibrous material, it is said, which makes excellent filling for furniture and mattresses. Twenty-five per cent. of the husk is hair or fibre, the rest is dust; but not even this dust is wasted, for nurserymen have found that it makes excellent covering for winter flower-beds. Hitherto cocoanut-husks have been considered as absolutely worthless.

More important than anything yet mentioned as a wealth-producing factor are the processes devised for converting corn-stalks into various useful and valuable articles. Hitherto corn-stalks have been considered as good for nothing except for fodder, and of very little value for that purpose. As an item of farm products they have scarcely counted at all. In the future, however, this product of the corn-field bids fair to cut a considerable figure in the farmer's balance-sheet. No less than eight distinct and valuable uses have been discovered for the various parts of the cornstalk. Corn-pith cellulose is of so great value in naval warfare that Lewis Nixon, the naval constructor, has declared it to be of as much importance as the development of Harveyized armor and smokeless powder. Cofferdams along the side of a vessel, when tightly packed with maize-pith to a thickness of three feet, will not leak when perforated with shells or solid shot. The *Columbia*, *New York*, and *Olympia* are thus protected, and many of the new war-ships now under construction in this country, Russia, England, and France are using the new material.

In the manufacture of high explosives the corn-pith forms an excellent basis because of its admirable keeping qualities, and high-class smokeless powders and dynamites are now made from this product, which is said to be superior to cotton in that it is more easily nitrated and cleaned. In the arts of peace the greatest value of the corn-pith at present is found in the liquid form of the cellulose, known as pyroxylin varnish, which is utilized in hundreds of ways. Nearly everything that is made from wood-pulp can, it is said, be made from this material. As to the possibilities opened up by this new market, the *Agriculturist* says: "The possibilities are prodigious. To add only a few dollars per acre to each one of the 80,000,000 acres devoted to maize in the United States each year runs into a sum so fabulous as hardly to bear publication. But if it is assumed that only the fields of the corn belt will be benefited, those eight States, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, alone average close to 50,000,000 acres under corn. If only five dollars per acre is added to the value of the crop in this belt it means the tidy sum of \$250,000,000 added to the farmer's income."

The saying that an enterprise has "all ended in smoke" does not have the significance that it did before a way was found to materialize that airy product into substances as tangible as oils, acids, spirits, and tar. A single charcoal-furnace in a Western State which captures the smoke of its charcoal-pits and conveys it into stills has been able to realize enough from this source to pay a large share of its running expenses. It has demonstrated that each cord of wood contains 28,000 cubic feet of smoke, and that 2,800,000 feet of smoke produced 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 200 gallons of alcohol, and twenty-five pounds of tar. Smoke from the factory chimneys is largely

carbon in another form, and in the course of a few years we may expect to see some diminution of the smoke nuisance so prevalent in large towns, not from the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors, but because consumers are beginning to learn that instead of allowing the particles of carbon to escape with the other products of combustion, so helping to poison themselves and their neighbors, they might have lighter coal-bills to pay by burning up these particles.

In conclusion, mention may be made of a process recently discovered by a German chemist for utilizing the waste residue of petroleum as a fuel. The waste is mixed with charcoal powder and palm oil, and then subjected to heat until it becomes solid and highly valuable for general heating purposes. It has been discovered in recent years that chloride—or salts—of zinc, which formerly went to waste, is an excellent wood preservative, and is now extensively used as such by railroads and builders generally. The salts of zinc, in solution, by hydraulic pressure are forced into the pores of the wood, which is then soaked in a solution of tannin and glue. The ties and piling now used on the Santa Fé, the Southern Pacific, and other Western roads are treated in this manner. The railway companies named use from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds a year each. With this treatment a pine tie, which is the only kind that can be found out in the mountain country, will last three times as long as one of oak.

And these are only a few out of many departments of modern industry which have been enlarged and enriched by the utilization of products which were formerly cast away as valueless. Every year witnesses new triumphs in this field of scientific effort, and perhaps the time may come when even the "squeak" of the pig will be converted into some useful adjunct of civilization.

Yankee Swords at Tien-Tsin.

IF I should live a hundred years
And fight a hundred fights
One battle-day will stand alone
From other days and nights;
When at the gates of Tien-Tsin,
Shot-riddled, old, and gray,
Our glorious Ninth and brave marines
In mud and water lay.

The earth was red, the walls were red.
It made us sick to see
The crimson curdling in the moat
That soaked us to the knee.
When darkness fell and, parched with thirst,
We drank the brackish flood,
We knew the brimming cup we drained
Was tainted too with blood.

Oh, when the stirring tale is told,
Remember gallant Noyes,
Who dropped, a bullet in his leg,
Among his soldier-boys,
Crawled back along the slimy ditch,
And, cool as on parade,
Though faint with pain, his first report
To English Dorward made.

When Liscum fell his last command
Spurred on our weary feet
Along the flaming path of war :
"Keep firing ; don't retreat."
We faced the ramparts blazing shells.
The loop-holes spouting lead,
And every forward step we took
Was marked with soldier-dead.

Before the smoky morning broke
Our troops went marching in
To plant "Old Glory" at the shrine
Of god and mandarin.
The Ninth, tell all the folks at home,
Has felt the Maxim's jaws.
But Yankee swords have saved the day
And clipped the dragon's claws.

MINNA IRVING.

Wonders Wrought by Our Railroads.

I RECENTLY saw two telling pictures, one of the "De Witt Clinton" locomotive and the coaches then used, and the other the celebrated locomotive *999* and its tender. Over these was the heading: "This is an example of what the railroads are doing in aid of the extension of our rapidly expanding commerce," which is true, but not all of the truth.

It is an illustration of what *invention*, fostered by our patent system, has done for the railroads and the country: for, as was well said by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in the Senate, in 1884, "the railroad, from the steel rail to the top of its smoke-stack, from its locomotive head-light to the signal-lantern on the platform of the last car, is but one aggregation of inventions." Persons who have not given the subject special attention have but a faint idea of what our railroads are, or what they have done for the country.

The first fifteen miles of railroad was opened at Baltimore in 1830, with the old strap-rail and the cars drawn by horses. To day we have in the United States 186,000 miles of tracks on which trains run regularly; and if we include all the tracks at stations, etc., we have a total of nearly 250,000 miles of railroad tracks—as much as all the rest of the world—enough to reach more than six times around the globe! A locomotive running thirty miles an hour, and twenty-four hours a day without a single stop, would consume almost an entire year to traverse the length of these tracks! Our railroads employ 36,000 locomotives and 1,300,000 cars. The passenger travel amounts to 355,000,000 miles per annum, and the freight to about 465,000,000 miles, and our railways carry annually over 13,000,000 passengers one mile, and over 750,000,000 tons of freight, or 94,000,000,000 tons one mile. One road alone carries annually more tons of freight than all the merchant vessels of Great Britain: and according to Mulhall, the railroads of the United States carry double the amount carried by those of all other nations collectively—and, he adds, this inland trade "is the best gauge of national prosperity."

The freight charges in the United States are only about half as much as in Europe, and according to a recent German writer

they are but a trifle over one-fourth of what they are in Germany, and they are constantly being reduced. The average charge for sending a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important railroads of the United States in 1865 was 3.08 cents, and in 1895 it was but three-fourths of a cent. In 1868 the charge for carrying a bushel of wheat by rail from Chicago to New York was 42.6 cents. In 1884 it was but seventeen cents. As a result of our cheap rates, last year 3,000 tons of pig-iron were sent from Pittsburgh to England, and the railroad charge from Liverpool to Birmingham, only seventy miles, was as much as from Pittsburgh to the seacoast, 400 miles. This is true of everything we export. This cheap freight, with inventions by which manufacturers have been wonderfully cheapened, has enabled us to compete with the nations of the Old World, notwithstanding the fact that wages here are nearly double what they are there. In the words of Senator Platt, "Every comfort which we have, every convenience which we enjoy, every element of wealth which we acquire has its root and development in the patent system of this country. They are born of patents and they live only by the permission of patents."

Chancellor Livingston, one of New York's ablest men, published a letter on the subject of railroads many years ago, when they were first being discussed, in which he gave the following reasons for opposing them: First, that there would have to be a strong masonry substructure built the entire length of the track, and the cost would be so great that it could not be made to pay. Second, that the momentum of so heavy a body as a moving train of cars would be so great that it could not be stopped until the train had gone several miles past its destination. And, finally, he added: "Who would want to risk his life flying through the air at the rate of fifteen miles an hour?" So, too, Daniel Webster doubted the practicability of the scheme, and among other objections he pointed out that when there was frost on the rails the cars could not be started, and, if started, they could not be stopped.

At the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio road, in 1832, the editor of the *Washington Union* was one of the invited guests, and he gave a long account of the affair in his paper. Among other things he said the passengers were in mortal terror for fear the cattle feeding by the roadside would get upon the track and throw the cars off. He thought, however, that the road might be useful, as a horse could draw considerably more on the smooth rails than on the country roads, and that possibly they might go "twelve miles an hour, which would be as fast as any one would ever want to travel!" Now, when the Empire State express goes sixty miles an hour for hundreds of miles, people frequently grumble because they do not go faster; and the possibility of a hundred miles an hour has been clearly demonstrated, the only question being, will such a tremendous speed pay, or is it desirable?

All this shows what folly it is for any one to say, off-hand, that a thing cannot be done; for, while the inflexible and unalterable laws of nature set a limit to the possibilities of what man may accomplish, there is scarcely anything within that limit that our inventors, engineers, and mechanics cannot accomplish with time and means.

W. C. DODGE.

Life-insurance Queries.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

ONE of the assessment associations recently was compelled by stress of circumstances to re-insure its risks, and was good enough to take the public into its confidence. A leading officer, in writing to the members of the association, explaining the reasons for transferring the policies, frankly declared that experience had shown that with the increase of the death rate from year to year it had become necessary constantly to increase the assessments, and that as the assessments increased the membership diminished until the remaining number found the burden too grievous to bear. This has been the experience of every assessment association. Some, like the Modern Woodmen of America, and others that I can mention, have been able to stand the drain, because of the large and constant increase in their memberships. The new members, adding new life, keep the assessments low for the time being, but every year, with the increase of the death rate in a constantly progressive ratio, the burden must become heavier, and, ultimately, when the membership has reached its limit, the burden must become too oppressive to endure.

The Modern Woodmen, in 1884, had only 502 policies in force at the beginning of the year. It had only two deaths. This year the membership has increased to over 400,000, and the death rate during the first quarter was 600. The large increase in the membership prevented the assessments from being heavily felt, but it will not be long before the limit of membership will have been reached, and then the question will be how to meet the constantly increasing death liabilities. I do not single out this organization for special mention, excepting as an illustration, and I refer to it as one of the strongest of the fraternal organizations.

"Clerk," Portland, Me.: At thirty-six years of age your expectation of life would be about thirty-one years.

"H. B.," Philadelphia: Every old-line company has to provide a legal reserve. The New York Life's policy reserve required by the state is nearly \$200,000,000.

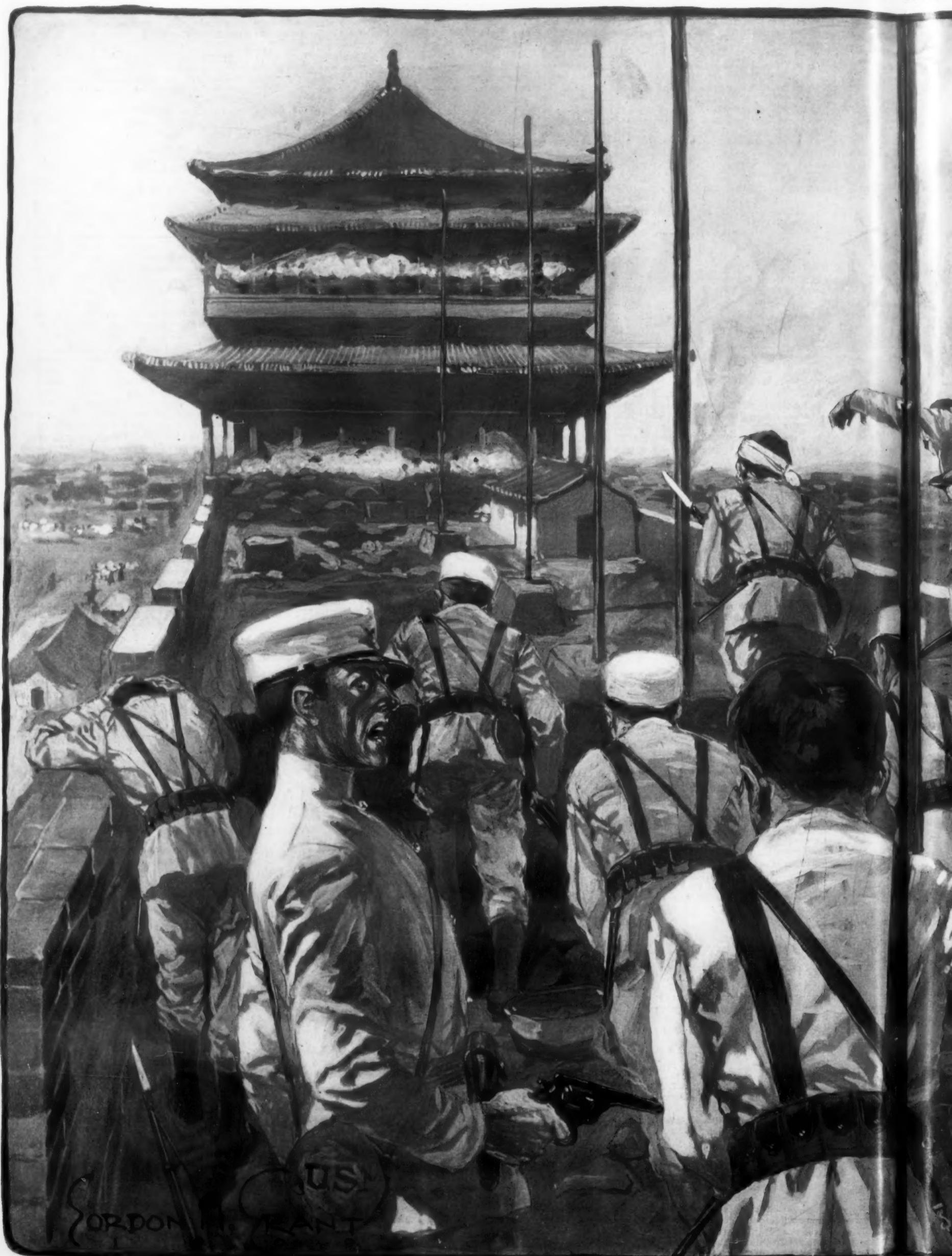
"Partner," Oswego, N. Y.: Considering your circumstances as you give them, your policy in the Mutual Life fits your case exactly. The amount guaranteed on the face of the policy will certainly be paid.

"L. R.," Detroit, Mich.: The company you mention is not very large and not very promising. You would do well to see what the agents of other and larger companies would offer. (2) There is no reason why the statement of the agent of the Equitable should not be accepted. The splendid condition of the company justifies it.

The Hermit.

A Wonderful 10-Cent Book.

How to do over 150 things of interest to men, women, and children is told in the wonderful little book called "How," just issued, and sold for ten cents by the Judge Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. One reader writes: "I would not take ten dollars for the book if I could not get another like it." Edition limited.



THE DESPERATE DASH OF AMERICAN MUNES

THEY MADE A HEROIC SORTIE FROM THEIR IMPREGNABLE POSITION ON THE WALL AND FORCED OPEN THE GATE FOR THE ENTRANCE OF AMERICA



AN MINES ALONG THE WALL OF PEKING.

ENTRANCE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS.—DRAWN BY GORDON H. GRANT, FROM DESCRIPTION CABLED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA, SYDNEY ADAMSON.

Strange Stories from South Africa.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS SAY THEY ARE SICK OF THE WAR
—THE AMERICAN CONSULATE STONED BY DRUNKEN BRITISHERS.

(From the Rev. Peter MacQueen, Special Correspondent of *Leslie's Weekly*.)

LORENZO MARQUES. July 10th, 1900.—I have just come down here for a few days. On my way I called at Nootgedacht, where are 1,500 British prisoners waiting for 1,100 more coming up from Christian de Wet in the Free State. De Wet captured about 2,000 prisoners since the Free State was annexed to England. I was two weeks with De Wet. He is the most gifted man of all the Boer chiefs. We used to have prayer-meetings and then go out and whack the enemy. I made several addresses of a religious and patriotic nature to De Wet's men. De Wet said what was needed was a speaker from a country like America, which had struggled so long for independence. In a scrimmage I lost my horse, got separated from De Wet, and have not seen him for a month past. He is in the Free State and is doing grand guerrilla war there. This man has a very striking face. I took a picture of it for you, but it was captured by the British.

Coming down from Pretoria I encountered the New Zealanders, and was their prisoner for a day. They are fine, agreeable men; not hampered so much as the regular "Tommy" by red tape. The regular soldier in the British army, God help him, his life is not worth living. He is weak, hungry, ignorant, and crawling with vermin. The sights we saw when "Bobs" came to Pretoria are so pathetic that ink won't write their sorrow. The English soldiers are so tired of the war that they would jump out of their skins if peace were declared on any terms. The Boer soldier, on the other hand, is robust, well fed, full of life and fun; but he is dreadfully homesick. It is remarkable to think that, in spite of nine months' war with a great Power, this army of the fighting farmers is practically intact.

On my way to Lorenzo Marques I stopped at the station of Nootgedacht to look over the prisoners. There are 1,500 in the prison, and, on the whole, they are cheerful and well fed. The old Wachtmeister who accompanied us was on terms of greatest familiarity with his prisoners. The "Tommies" had huts of straw and tents, dug-outs, and blankets to keep them from the cold. The Boer government is going to put up sheds for their comfort. The men were cooking, joking, guying us who had cameras, and showed in every way that they were well used by the Boers. Of course there are kickers here as everywhere. Young Lord Leitrim wanted to go home because he was twenty-one, to celebrate his majority. The officers wanted all their field-glasses returned because these, they claimed, were not munitions of war. But we were stopped at Delagoa Bay from taking in field-glasses. On the whole the British prisoners looked ruddy and strong. A strong, double barbed-wire fence runs round their inclosure, and guards are at every 100 feet. These guards are often old men with long beards—from the days of Joubert and Majuba Hill. One can see that the British feel a bit sheepish to be prisoners of these ununiformed farmers—but they are genial and good-natured, although I thought there was more blasphemy than was necessary. Some of the officers had given their parole and were walking about outside, but the day I visited the prison they recalled the parole and said they would escape if they got the chance. The Boers accordingly sent them to Barberton jail. Barberton is a lovely spot among the mountains, which I shall visit and describe later.

Nootgedacht means "Nobody would have dreamed it." It is very appropriate for its present use. Nobody would have thought these farmers, 30,000 strong, would have defeated three famous generals in a week; nobody would have thought that England would have to pay a billion dollars and 100,000 lives for the gold-fields; nobody would have thought that a handful of farmers in the hills for nine months would make a mighty empire quake to its foundations; nobody would have thought that, with the enormous resources of the British empire, they could not kill a thousand burghers in a war lasting nearly a year, with 250,000 soldiers and 500 cannon; nobody would have thought that, without discipline, without orders, without organization, the farmers would slaughter the best troops of Europe by the thousand; nobody would have thought that the Boers would capture a division of the English army and five times the number of guns lost by Wellington in the whole peninsular war. *Nootgedacht*—nobody would have thought it.

Lorenzo Marques is the centre of treasons, stratagems, and spoils. There is a terribly bad class of British citizens here. We have a strong, independent man in our consul, the Hon. W. Stanley Hollis, of Boston. Mr. Hollis has kept absolutely neutral in this war, and has been very jealous of American interests. The British consul, Mr. Ross, and our vice consul, Mr. Macintosh, who is a British citizen, have urged Mr. Hollis to put the English flag up at our consulate on the occasion of an English victory. This Mr. Hollis has refused to do. Our consul, Mr. Stowe, at Cape Town, was literally forced to do it, although we all know that no alliance exists between the countries. The British residents here, on June 14th or early on the morning of June 15th, got drunk and stoned the American consulate. It was a terribly disgraceful affair. Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal States' Secretary, was staying with Mrs. Hollis. This evidently called forth the rowdyism. Mrs. Reitz was living in the lower part of Lorenzo Marques on June 1st. She had with her, on her way to Holland, eight children between the ages of eight months and thirteen years. The children were taken with fever, and Mrs. Hollis, who lives on the high, healthy bluff, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Reitz, asked the family to her house. Mrs. Hollis is a medical woman, and was taking care of the sick children when the disgraceful incident occurred.

There is a new British consul here, and he is a much better man than Mr. Ross, who was a regular "no-good." Ross stated openly in Lorenzo Marques (so I am reliably informed) that it was his intention to drive American commerce out of Delagoa Bay. He succeeded in a certain degree, for since the seizure of the *Beatrice*, *Maria*, and *Mashona*, only one American ship with Australian flour and a few lumber vessels from the Pacific have called here from America. Not one ship from

the Eastern States has been here since. A firm in Delagoa Bay informs me that they wished to place an order for 10,000 tons of flour in New York, but that the merchants were afraid of it. In the first four months of 1899 from America were landed here 150,000 cases of kerosene; this year not one case was landed in the same time. Meanwhile, Russia, Germany, and France, undeterred by the bluff or cosetting of the British, are sending in their ships loaded to the gunwales. Ten thousand cases of American beef are arrested here, but the merchandise of every other country goes in without molestation. The British minister in Lisbon did this.

Lorenzo Marques is quite a beautiful town; but it is the most exorbitant place I ever saw. Only to-night they charged a pound to take my friend McCutcheon, of the Chicago *Record*, out to the German boat. The Portuguese are all right here; civil and polite. But the English are very unfortunate in having as their representatives here only the worst dregs of society. There is a fine club-house in the town, and several good-looking churches. High bluffs rise behind the pier, and houses line the ocean verge. A good trade ought to grow up here, and it ought to be fairly healthful on the bluffs. Americans want to look out that their trade in this part of the world does not get blocked. Our consul, Mr. Hollis, deserves the highest respect of the country. In a very difficult position, he has held aloof from both sides and tried to watch American interests well. We need more men like Mr. Hollis in this South African muddle.

The Boer war is likely to last six months or a year more. It is a pity so good a man as "Bobs" seems destined to be mixed up in what for a time will be endless brawls. It is difficult to see the end just yet. The Boer has not been strained to the limit of his magnificent endurance. PETER MACQUEEN.

The Girl He Leaves Behind Him.

DRAWN up in line the soldiers stood
And waited for the bugle-call;
They heard about them in the wood
The Filipino bullets fall;
But still the captain stayed to draw
A picture from his braided coat—
An oval face without a flaw,
A curly head and rounded throat—
The girl he left behind him.

When "Forward, charge!" the bugle blew
And like a tempest, horse and man
Swept out from cocoa and bamboo,
A ragged private as he ran
Took out a dainty photograph—
Soft eyes that looked your heart away,
Sweet lips that dimpled to a laugh,
A charming sweet-heart bright and gay—
The girl he left behind him.

For where the Mauser and the shell
Together sing a wild duet,
Where groans a tale of torture tell,
And earth with crimson dew is wet,
For her the Yankee hero feels
A lion's soul within him wake;
With thoughts of her his arm he steels
To death or glory for her sake—
The girl he leaves behind him.

MINNA IRVING.

Siasi, Our Most Tropical Possession.

(From the Special Photographer of *Leslie's Weekly*.)

THE transport *Churuca*, which once floated from its stern the flag of Castile, carried General J. C. Bates and staff on his famous errand to Jolo, the capital of the Sulu—or, as it has been called by our government, "the Jolo—archipelago," and stopped at Cebu, on the island of the same name. This is one of the most ancient settlements in the Philippines, and is situated in what is known as the Visayan group, on the east coast of the island. It is on this island that coal has been discovered in unlimited quantities by representatives of the United States Geological Survey, in charge of Professor Becker. This coal is of an excellent quality, and is known as "steam coal." Cebu, during the visit of General Bates, seemed dead to commerce, and did not present the possibilities found in so many of the other islands, although it has exported immense quantities of sugar and hemp in former times.

Just across a narrow strip of water and directly opposite this city one sees a long, low, marshy island, upon which the great discoverer Magellan died, and in Cebu stands to day a mammoth wooden cross, over which has been erected a building to mark the spot where the era of Christianity was started by Magellan in the far East. The *Churuca* also stopped at the town of Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, which is the second largest of the entire group, being over 800 miles long. It is not only the least known of the Philippines, but is also considered the most mysterious territory on the globe, excepting the polar regions. It has tremendously high mountains, and is, in fact, entirely covered with ridges.

The captain of the *Churuca*, a Spaniard, refused absolutely to obey General Bates and enter the harbor of Mindanao, saying: "None of us will ever come out alive, as the insurgents will destroy the ship." General Bates had no redress, since, under the charter, the captain was not to take his ship into any place considered to be dangerous. General Bates, however, signaled the *Castine*, one of our cruisers, and, after a consultation with Captain Verry, of that ship, the captain, with much pleasure at being afforded the opportunity to enter the harbor, took the party aboard the *Castine*. We ran into the harbor, and it was in this way that I was enabled to make the first photograph ever taken of Mindanao. One could see with the naked eye the sentries walking their posts, and soldiers gathering in groups in different parts of the town. We, of course, could not land, as the general had not sufficient men to hold the town. Captain Verry assured him he could take it without the loss of a man on our side. The time had not arrived, however, for this step, and this was a great disappointment to us all.

After having been some time at Jolo I had the good fortune to be of the party with General Bates on his visit to the island of Siasi. It has a capital, a town of perhaps 100 houses, some of wood and stone, but mostly all of the typical *nipa* huts. Here

the Sultan keeps a summer palace and a guard of imported Indians from British North Borneo, armed with fifty-calibre Winchester repeating rifles, the only men carrying firearms in the Sulu group. Siasi, upon our arrival, had over the town the Sultan's flag, a red field with skull and cross bones, but now the American flag floats there, the nearest point to the equator where Old Glory has thus far been officially planted.

E. C. ROST.

Looks into New Books.

We have received from J. J. Wohltman, of the Union Historical Association, a very handsome volume containing a history of the Union League Club, written by Joseph Howard, Jr., and a series of biographical sketches, illustrated by superb steel plates, edited by Mr. Howard, whose great experience and wide acquaintance with our most prominent men in public and private life specially fitted him for his task. Typographically considered, the book is a model of the printer's art, clearly printed on the best paper, and expensively bound in leather. In the history, *per se*, Mr. Howard betrays a remarkable familiarity with names, dates, and incidents, and his characterization of the several noted men who have served the club as president is at once an instruction and an entertainment. No writer, nor personally acquainted with these several promenances, could so aptly photograph them or convey to the general understanding so perfect a story of their individual peculiarities. The sketches tell the history of well-known men, whose rise and progress are part of the nation's life, and the artistic excellence of the portraits makes the work of special value to the club, its members, and their friends.

We do not find ourselves able to agree with General Roeliff Brinkerhoff that his "Recollections of a Lifetime" (Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati) has its chief interest as a contribution to the genealogical record of the Brinkerhoff family. The author is too modest by half. The period covered by these reminiscences includes many of the most eventful and critical years in our national history, and during this time General Brinkerhoff was himself in various positions of prominence and on terms of intimacy with many notable men, of whose life and character he gives some highly entertaining glimpses. As teacher, editor, lawyer, government official, and philanthropist, the author of this volume has had a career of extraordinary usefulness, and the story of it as told by himself is a contribution to American biographical literature of the highest value. In his youth General Brinkerhoff served for a time as private tutor in the family of Andrew Jackson, Jr., a son of President Jackson, at the Hermitage, in Tennessee. The home life of the Jackson family, as depicted in these pages, is intensely interesting. During the anti-slavery struggle and the Civil War the author was on terms of friendship with President Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, Stanton, Seward, Greeley, and many other leaders of the time, and his recollections of these personages throw some valuable side-lights on the movements of that stormy period. In his later life General Brinkerhoff has devoted himself to charitable and philanthropic work, to penology and prison reform, and in this capacity has exerted a world-wide influence.

To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat surface paper is not the best for reproduction. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

The Paris Exposition. —During the Paris Exposition **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** will devote a page or more, at intervals, to a special display of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateurs. The best photograph, from the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars will be paid on publication. Entries should be marked: "For Paris Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions.

American Sporting Photographs. to be submitted before October 4th. Golf, fishing, boating, base-ball, foot-ball, hunting, and photographs of any American sport available. First prize, \$10. Two dollars for every other photograph accepted.

SPECIAL PRIZES. —We offer special prizes of ten dollars to each prize-winner, until further notice, for the most unique, original, and attractive pictures in the following classes: Thanksgiving, Negro Life, Summer resort Recreations and Summer-resort Babies, Automobile-driving, Cute Children (babies included), Indian Life, American Frontier Scenes, Gold-hunting in Alaska. Contestants should mention the class in which they desire to compete.

N. B. —Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with "Leslie's Weekly."

PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED AND ENTERED IN THE COMPETITIONS.

General Contest: Arthur Inkster, San Francisco, Cal.; H. E. Knapp, Menomonie, Wis.; Grace C. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.; Andrew Emerine, Fostoria, O.; G. H. Guenther, Sheboygan, Wis.; J. W. Eastman, Nashville, Tenn.

Cute Children: M. G. Thomas, Detroit, Mich.; R. D. Von Nieda, Ephrata, Penn.; G. H. Guenther, Sheboygan, Wis.

Negro Life: J. H. Ziegler, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sports: Louis B. Hart, Buffalo.

Paris Exposition: J. W. Eastman, Nashville, Tenn.

Summer Resort: Ernest C. Sherburn, Charlestown, Mass.

Fit the Grocer.

WIFE MADE THE SUGGESTION.

A GROCER has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. Mr. R. A. Lytle, of 557 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio, has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee, and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves."

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties."

"One day my wife suggested that, inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum Food Coffee, there must be some merit in it, and suggested that we try it. I took home a package, and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared, and to day my nerves are all right. I would advise every one affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee."

The Dramatic Outlook.

LITTLE Mabel Taliaferro, whom James A. Herne considers the cleverest child actress on the stage, is rapidly developing from an "infant phenomenon" into a juvenile *ingenue* of great promise. During the past season she created the rôle of *Esther Ansell* in Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto." Amidst all that motley assemblage of quaint and curious Ghetto types the "little mother," as portrayed with bewitching *naïveté* by the child actress, was probably the most appreciated. She represented a type which may be found not only in the poorer sections of the large cities, but in the small towns and on the farms, wherever the eldest daughter is compelled to assume the rôle of maternal head of the household. The London critics frankly admitted that

the English stage had not an actress of little Miss Taliaferro's years who approached her in art. Little Mabel is fortunate in having managers who appreciate her promise. She gained her preliminary training from her mother, a former actress, and George C. Tyler, executive head of the firm of Liebler & Co., has arranged for the thorough education of the talented child in all branches that will broaden her mind. She will spend her summers in school, and during the regular season will be accompanied by a governess. This season Miss Taliaferro will originate the rôle of *Angie Vollner* in Joseph Arthur's latest romance of southern Indiana, entitled "Lost River," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Mabel's first stage appearance was made as the baby in Mr. Arthur's other successful play of Hoosier life, "Blue Jeans." She is considered the ideal for the part of "the Littlest Girl" grown up in the dramatization of Richard Harding Davis's "Van Bibber" stories, which Liebler & Co. will produce, with Robert Hilliard in the title rôle.

Jerome Sykes will head the new Klaw & Erlanger Opera Company this season, singing a perpetuation of his famous rôle in "The Highwayman"—*Foxy Quiller*, which will be presented in a new story and new scenic environment in an opera by Harry B. Smith and Reginald de Koven, called "Foxy Quiller." Mr. Sykes' part is most happily suited to his personality, voice, and stage methods. His hit in this part when "The Highwayman" was first presented at the Broadway Theatre is readily remembered, and an even greater success is anticipated in the coming production. A company of 125 people will support Mr. Sykes. There will

be 350 costumes utilized, and the story will be told in three acts. Some of the principals of Mr. Sykes' support are Julius Steger, Adolph Zink, the Liliputian comedian; Helen Bertram, Harry Macdonough, W. H. Stewart, Louis Cassavant, Paula Edwards, and Josie Intropidi.

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Maclyn Arbuckle deserted the law to become an actor, and, after twelve years of the ups-and-downs of theatrical life, has attained his ambition and will be launched as a star by Joseph Brooks. Mr. Arbuckle was born in San Antonio, Texas, and first played a German-dialect part with Peter Baker, a crossroads actor, and proved a failure. Then he played Roman characters for three years with R. D. McLean and Marie Prescott, and finally secured a position with Charles Frohman in comedy. His first real hit was in Smyth and Rice's comedy, "The Man from Mexico." As *Smith* in "Why Smith Left Home," the Broadhurst

comedy, he made a great success in London. The new piece in which he will star this season will be called "The Gentleman from Texas." It was written by Augustus Thomas. Mr. Arbuckle will play the part of a young Texan politician who runs for Congress and is elected. The first scene will be a novelty, showing the effect of a stampede of cattle.

In the variety line the Eden Musée shows some graphic moving pictures of the Paris Exposition; Keith's Union Square has

a new bill every week, and Proctor's four places of entertainment continue to attract all-day crowds.

JASON.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

THOSE who have hastily jumped to the conclusion that the recent subscription by American financiers to the new British bonds was a promising sign of a bull movement should think again. Their sober second thought will disclose the sombre side of the situation. Why should England, the money centre of the world, the largest lender of any nation, and the wealthiest of all, suddenly become a borrower here, in what has been considered, and what has always been, the dearest of the world's money markets? Only an approaching crisis of considerable magnitude could have compelled this action. All of Europe wants money. Its vast armaments on land and sea are expensive. The cost of the South African war will not be less than \$250,000,000, and the cost to the allied Powers of the war in China—for it grows more like a war every day—will not be less in amount. Who is to pay this half-billion dollars sunk in bloodshed and the pursuit of vengeance and trade? Who but the people, those who have saved money and have it to loan at interest?

But if half a billion dollars are to be thus diverted from the channels of trade and speculation, will not this enormous depletion of the surplus cash on hand here and elsewhere be followed by the consequences which have always been met under similar circumstances? Will there not be a fall in the prices of bonds and stocks, because the buyers will be fewer and the resources of the latter diminished? Prices are falling in nearly every department of trade. This means diminished incomes and profits. Wages are falling, and must fall still lower, which means decreased purchasing power on the part of the masses, affecting every trade establishment, great and small. Under such circumstances, where will the railroads find sufficient traffic to continue their earnings on the magnificent scale of the past year or two? An agreement to maintain rates at profitable figures would preserve their interests, but in times of depression every shipper clamors against railroad freights, and seeks to set the legislative machinery in action to discriminate against the corporation that is charged with discrimination against the public.

And what will become of the inflated industrials? How many of these must be reorganized and put upon a fair and honest basis? And when this reorganization comes—and it has already begun in some directions—what will become of the water squeezed out of the stock in the hands of the dear public? Powerful pools and combinations are struggling to maintain prices somewhat near the present basis until after election. They have made a magnificent fight, and have sustained the market much longer than most observers believed they could. If they can command the situation until after election, and if the present administration is sustained by the people; and if, as everybody anticipates, a November bull movement follows, will not that be the long-sought-for opportunity for the overloaded manipulators to get rid of their burden? We shall see.

"E. B." Chicago: Your plan is conservative, and ought to be successful.

"Constant Reader." Waterville, Me.: I do not believe in the mining property, except as a speculation.

"Brainard." Holderness, N. H.: Kings County Elevated.

"W. S." Nauvoo, N. Y.: I think well of all the preferred industrials you mention, except Biscuit.

"Benj." Passaic, N. J.: You can stay short as long as your margin is kept good. (2) No. (3) Twenty per cent, on par is safer. (4) Yes. (5) No.

"T." New York: I regard Standard Oil Trust as an excellent investment stock, even at present prices. In cases of panic it always suffers with the rest of the market.

"R." Patchogue, N. Y.: Around 40 you will be safe. (2) Select the stocks that reveal the greatest evidences of weakness, as indicated by the transactions from day to day. Pools are supporting several stocks that would otherwise sell lower.

"J. R." Chicago: The election of a free-silver President would unsettle the currency situation because, as Secretary Gage said in a recent interview, a free-silver President could announce that all government obligations payable in coin, now construed as payable only in gold, must be payable in silver. The effect of such a declaration on financial conditions can be easily imagined.

"Cincinnati." Cincinnati, O.: It is not inferior. The percentage is a fair profit, considering that no capital is required and that it is there fore substantially all profit. (2) The statement is incorrect. No such profit can be made by lending money on the stock exchange. New York has more money to loan than any other city on the continent, and loans it at the cheapest rates. The profit is nearer four than fifteen per cent.

"Anxious." Omaha, Neb.: I regard Union Pacific preferred as an excellent investment. I would not sell the common short. The fact that it is a Vanderbilt road gives it a better standing than the other Pacific lines. (2) Good bonds, paying a low rate of interest, are the Western Union's 50 year funding mortgage 4½ per cent., netting about 4 1-5 per cent. interest, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois general consolidated first-mortgage fives, netting about the same rate. Better bonds are the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg first fives, netting about 3 1-5 per cent., and the Illinois Central Railroad first, Louisville division, first mortgage 3½%, selling about par.

"Veteran Reader." Topeka, Kan.: I do not believe that prices have reached their lowest point, and it is not true that they are as low as they were before the rise began. Only four years ago St. Paul was at 60, Louisville and Nashville at 39, Missouri at 16, Tennessee Coal and Iron at 15, Brooklyn Rapid Transit at 20, Atchison preferred at 14, and so on. I do not expect that we shall go back very soon, if ever, to such a low level, but it will be seen that there is considerable difference between the prices then and now.

"B." Marblehead, Mass.: The quotation of American Chicle preferred at this writing, is 78 bid and 80 asked. I would prefer it to either Manhattan or Glucose. American Chicle common, within the past few days, has advanced six points, and the preferred eight points, and very little stock is for sale. It represents the chewing gum combination, and has a capital of only \$3,000,000 preferred and \$6,000,000 common. The common pays two or two and a half per cent. quarterly, and I regard it as equally as good as Sugar common. I advised its purchase some time ago, when it was selling around 55. (2) It is the general belief that the fear of Bryan's election will intensify as election-day approaches.

JASPER.

Roman Society.

IT would be unkind to ask you to make a journey to Rome with me simply for the enjoyment of the rest and peace that comes to a battered traveler after a dinner at the *Grand Hotel* there. You will, perhaps, take my word for what I tell you. One calls a halt in Paris, of course, if one is going from England to Rome, and there the half-way house is the restaurant *Marivaux*. Monsieur Joseph—the only Joseph, by the way—is director there, and his skill in culinary matters still holds spellbound all Paris, and the foreign gourmet as well. Tired and weary, we arrive in Rome after the journey through the Alps, to which may be added the culinary crudities of the Italian railway station buffets. The dust and the grime of the journey have vanished, and in clean linen and dinner-jacket one saunters into the great, glass-roofed winter-garden, where the broad-leaved palms form masses of quiet color, and wonders placidly what there will be to eat at the *table d'hôte* dinner. Good it will be, as a matter of course, for the *table d'hôte* dinner at the *Grand Hotel* is the best I have ever eaten in all Italy, and I think I may say on the continent. If you are staying in Rome and wish to entertain your friends at dinner, there is no better place than in the restaurant of the "Grand," with its lace-like decorations and dainty paintings and panels, or in the handsome red-room next door to the restaurant. The cosmopolitan society of Rome knows this, as witness a few of the names of recent dinner givers—the King of Siam, La Duchesse de Belmont, Mr. Higginson, Comte Vitali, Mrs. Potter Palmer, La Marquise Medici, Mr. Vanderbilt, Madame Anderson, and others. In short, it is the place for the swell set "to see and be seen," and to rest from the fatigues not only of the journey, but the sight-seeing in the Eternal town.

Indicting a Whole Community.

THE more carefully one reads the recent annual report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts the more remarkable and inexplicable it appears, and the greater the reason for some explanation of the causes which operated to produce such an extraordinary document.

It has been said that it is impossible to indict a whole community, but the querulous Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has gone a little farther, for he virtually calls sharply to account the entire life-insurance business of the country, and speculates regarding the integrity of the vast army of agents, great and small, who have done so much to extend, broaden, and enlarge the philanthropic field of life insurance in the United States.

One of the most vigorous complaints of the Massachusetts commissioner is to the effect that "sharp solicitors" of insurance companies take opportunity to deceive the public who are seeking life insurance, by taking advantage of the technicalities of the policies and misrepresenting the scope and the purpose of the offers made by the various companies. He says that the Legislature has attempted "to stop these impositions," but that a full understanding of an insurance contract and the substance of a policy "still remains with the agent." This is nonsense pure and simple. Any intelligent man who can read and write and understand the Constitution, which is the basis of his legal rights as a citizen, can understand any life-insurance policy offered him by any of the great companies.

Any one who has taken out a life-insurance policy has simply to turn to the document, read it carefully, and see whether or not it is perfectly clear to the average understanding. It is a form of contract extending in most cases over a great many years. It must therefore obviously be explicit, comprehensive, and clear to both parties. It is much plainer and much more readily understood than any of the ordinary forms for the conveyance of property, for the giving of a lease or a mortgage, or for any transaction involving the services of a legal adviser.

Complaints undoubtedly have been heard regarding sharp practices by a few insurance agents, but they are also constantly being heard regarding equally sharp practices on the part of some men in every walk of life which has to do with business engagements. We undertake to say that in no occupation does honesty rank higher than in the life-insurance business, and in none does a dishonest man have a shorter lease of usefulness after his failing has been discovered.

The reason for this is perfectly plain. No one can do greater harm to a life-insurance company than a dishonest agent who misrepresents the company's business, misstates its propositions, and misleads the insured. Absolute integrity is the very basis of a successful business, and the fact that such companies as the Mutual Life, the Equitable, the New York Life, the Provident Savings, and others of this high standard, have had such great development and such a constant increase in their business is proof in itself that they, their representatives, and their agents have dealt fairly and squarely with the public.

It is therefore incredible that any one could broadly charge that insurance agents are of doubtful honesty, seeking success not by the methods of uprightness and honor, which are fundamentally required, but by dishonest tricks and devices which have never, in all the history of business, given to any enterprise a healthy growth or a permanent success.

If You Feel Irritable

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IT makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

TAKE a tonic in time and prevent sickness. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, is the best tonic. Ask for Abbott's.

Mother's Milk

is best for any baby, but after that comes Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for young infants. Thousands of letters are received telling of its successful use. Book "Babies" sent free. Borden's Condensed Milk Company, New York.

Trained Nurse.

REMARKS ABOUT NOURISHING FOOD.

"A PHYSICIAN'S wife, Mrs. Dr. Landon, gave me a packet of Grape-Nuts about a year ago, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that the Grape-Nuts required no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches, and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy and cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained nine pounds since beginning the use of this food." Eleanor Miller, Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, 515 Jeff. Street, Bay City, Mich.



MISS MABEL TALIAFERRO.



JEROME SYKES.
Photograph by Pach Brothers.



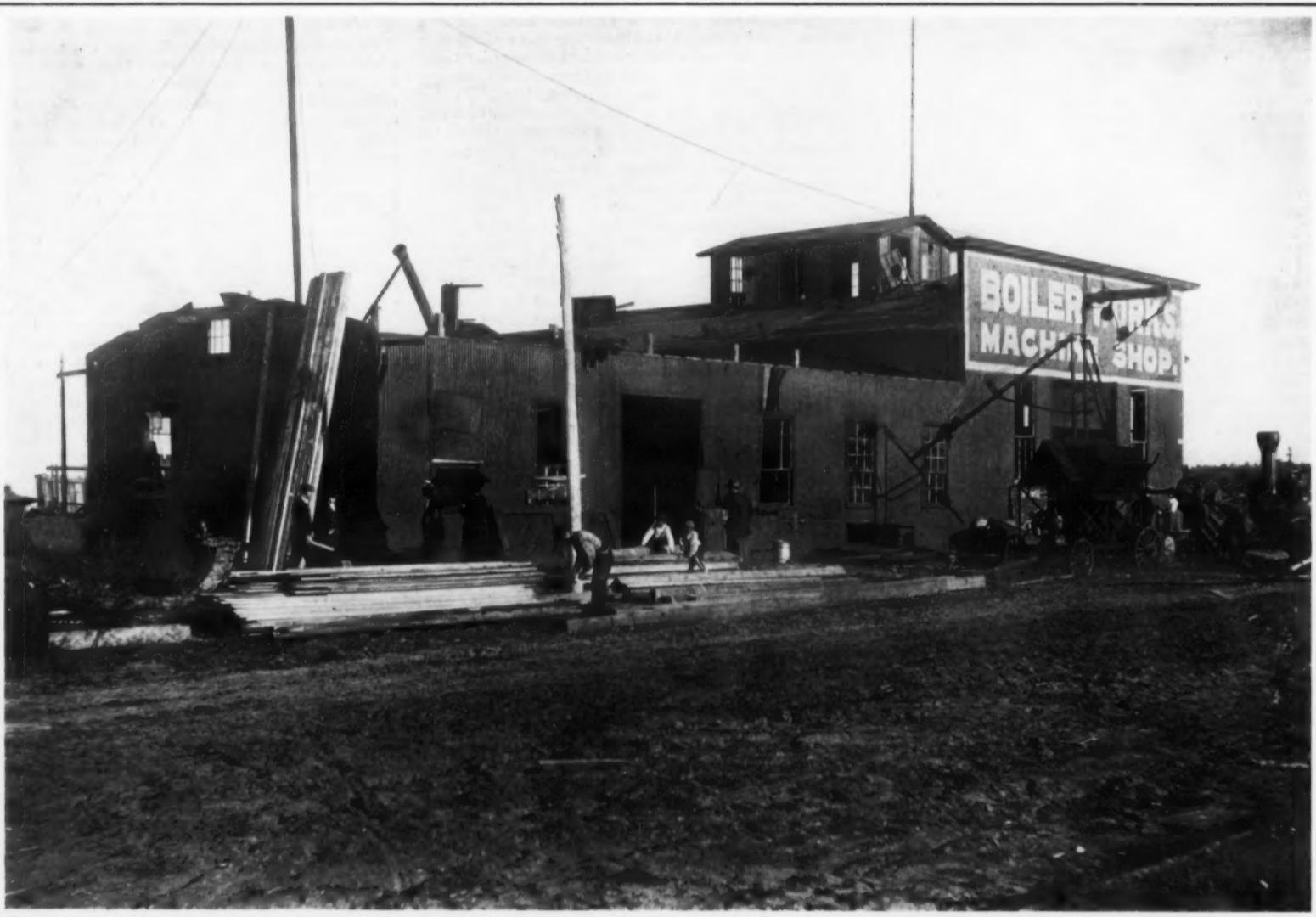
MACLYN ARBUCKLE.
Photograph by Pach Brothers.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S RESIDENCE AT CANTON DECORATED FOR HIS HOME-COMING.
R. H. Keagy, Canton, O.



CHINATOWN—DUPONT STREET—SAN FRANCISCO, DURING THE RECENT PLAGUE QUARANTINE.—*Arthur Inkersley, San Francisco.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.) RUIN BROUGHT BY THE RECENT TORNADO AT SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—*G. H. Gunther, Sheboygan, Wis.*



THE PALATIAL HOME IN SAN FRANCISCO OF THE LATE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.
Arthur Inkersley, San Francisco.



GREETING TO WILLIAM J. BRYAN AT FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.
Howard P. Knox, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEWS INTEREST IN OUR AMATEUR PRIZE CONTEST—WISCONSIN WINS.

[SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.]



CROWDING THE GALLANT NINTH AND UNITED STATES MARINES, WITH SUPPLIES, ON A LIGHTER, ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "LOGAN" AT TAKU, EN ROUTE FOR TIEN-TSIN.

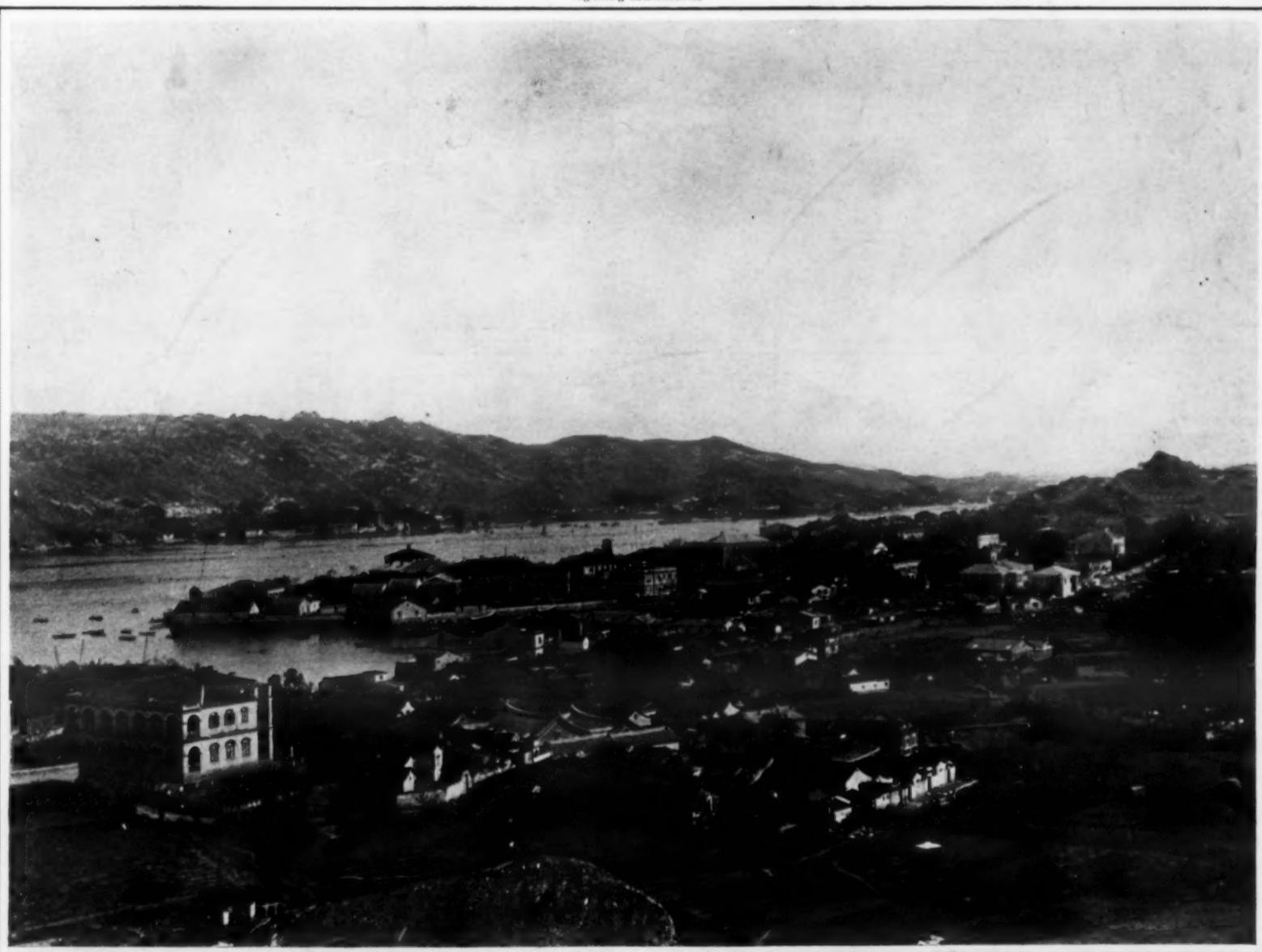


UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTERS ON THE LIGHTER, BOAT FOR THE BLOODY BATTLE OF TIEN-TSIN.

RUSHING AMERICAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN CHINA.
BUSY SCENES IN THE HARBOR OF TAKU AT THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES IN THE ORIENT.—Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by its special artist in China,
Sydney Adamson.



LOADING ARMY SUPPLIES ON A LIGHTER AT TAKU, TO SUPPLY THE AMERICAN FORCES DURING THEIR MARCH ON PEKING.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AMOY, ANOTHER CENTRE OF INTEREST IN CHINA.

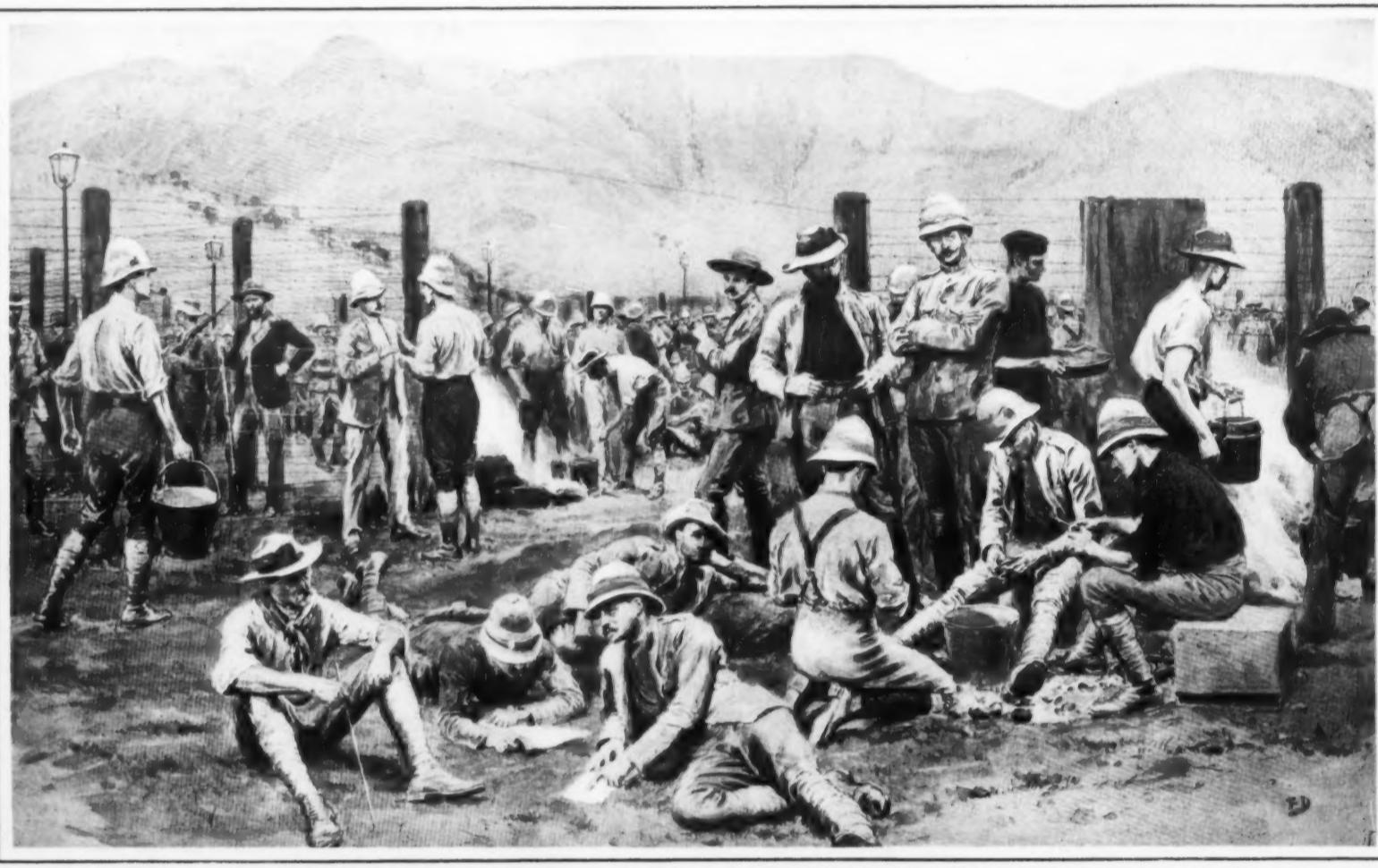
THIS IS THE PORT OF THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS A LIVELY INTEREST.—THE GUN-BOAT "CASTINE" IS PROTECTING AMERICAN RIGHTS AT THIS POINT.—Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by S. C. Yiu.—[SEE PAGE 186.]



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT LORENZO MARQUES, WHICH WAS STONED BY EXCITED BRITISHERS.



THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT LORENZO MARQUES, HON. W. STANLEY HOLLIS, AND MRS. HOLLIS, THE SPECIAL OBJECTS OF BRITISH HATRED.



ENGLISH PRISONERS IMPATIENTLY AWAITING RELIEF AT NOOTGEDACHT, ON THE DELAGOA BAY RAILROAD.

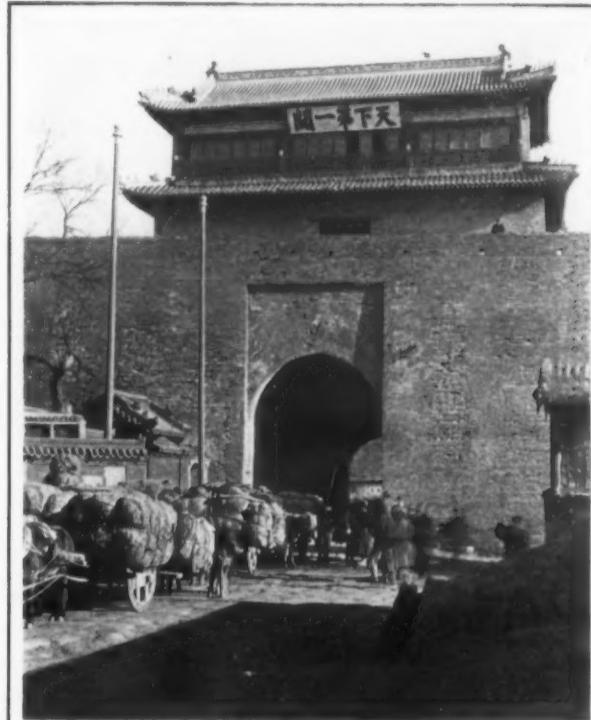
THE BOER WAR DEVELOPS BITTER BRITISH FEELING.

AN AMERICAN CONSULATE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STONED—OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ALSO ENDANGERED.—[SEE PAGE 19.]





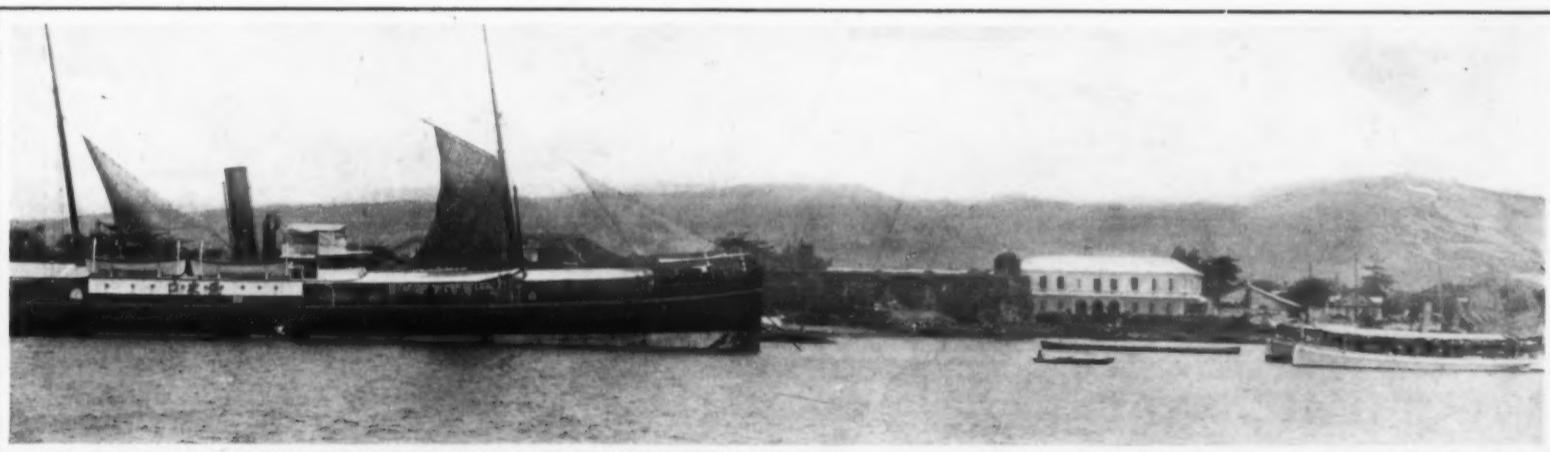
STREET LEADING TO THE CHE-HO GATE, PEKING, SHOWING PAI-LOW (MEMORIAL ARCH) SCENE OF BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE—100 JAPANESE AND 600 CHINESE KILLED.



THE FIRST GATEWAY IN THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, LOCATED AT SHAN-HAI-KUAN, THROUGH WHICH SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMIES WILL BE BROUGHT IN THE WINTER MONTHS.



ZAMBOANGA, HOME OF DATO MANDI, THE DESPOTIC RULER OF MYSTERIOUS MINDANAO.



CEBU, ON THE ISLAND OF CEBU—THE DISTANT MOUNTAINS CONTAIN UNLIMITED COAL-BEDS, AWAITING DEVELOPMENT



SIASSI, ON THE ISLAND OF SIASSI. THE POINT NEAREST THE EQUATOR WHERE THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES.

OUR FARTHERMOST POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

PLACES WHERE "OLD GLORY" FLOATS, BUT WHICH ARE ALMOST UNKNOWN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by E. C. Rost.
[SEE PAGE 190]



EAST GATE OF HOSPITAL AT SHAO-WU—THE CHINESE
INSCRIPTION OVER THE DOOR READS:
“THE CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL”

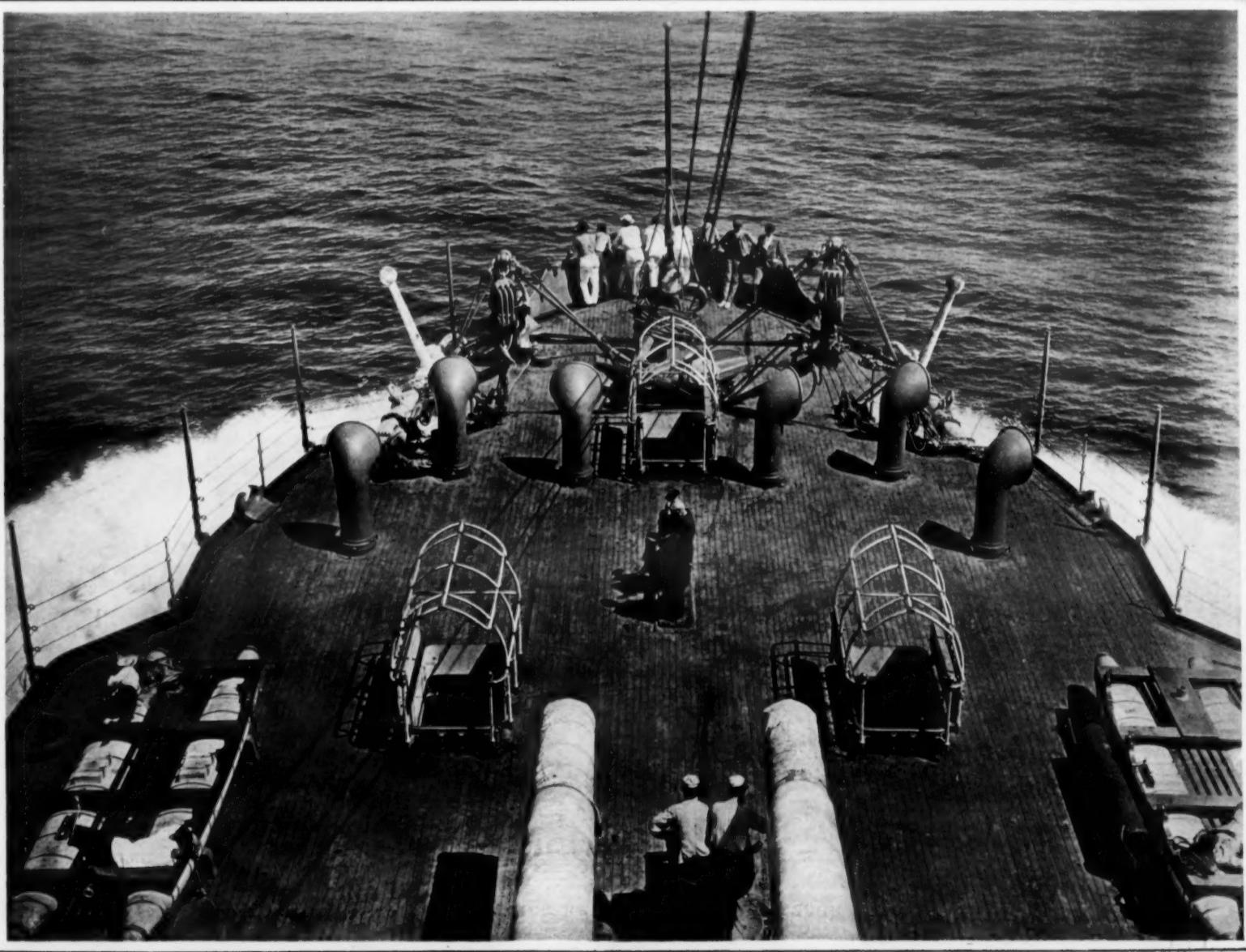


HOME OF REV. J. E. WALKER AT THE RIGHT, SUMMER HOME OF THE MISSIONARIES ON THE LEFT,
ON CRYSTAL HILL, NEAR SHAO-WU.



HOME OF THE MISSIONARIES AT SHAO-WU—THE LEFT PART OF THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY REV. G. M. GARDNER AND FAMILY, AND THE RIGHT BY DR. BLISS.
A FINE MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED BY CHINESE BOXERS.

THE HOSPITAL AND HOMES OF AMERICAN BOARD MISSIONARIES NEAR SHAO-WU, WHICH THE CABLE REPORTS HAVE BEEN WRECKED AND BURNED BY A CHINESE MOB.
[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 186.]



THE FAST NEW BATTLE-SHIP "ALABAMA" ON HER OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM HER FIRST FORWARD TOWER,
OVERLOOKING THE BOW.—PHOTOGRAPH BY MULLER.—[SEE PAGE 186.]

SEE THE NEW
\$500.00
Partial Payment
Endowment Bond
 ISSUED BY THE
Southern Mutual
Investment Co.
 OF LEXINGTON, KY.

It pays a large profit to living members and furnishes a safe investment for the accumulation of monthly earnings. It is guaranteed by a reserve and surplus of \$125,000.00, and the Company has a six-year record of having returned to its certificate holders over a quarter of a million dollars in living benefits. The plan is

THE REVERSE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

We pay the same large profits to living members that insurance companies pay to the estates of the deceased.

If you want a safe investment, paying large profits, in which you do not "have to die to win," write for literature showing the results attained by the best business men throughout the country.

A. SMITH BOWMAN,
 Secretary and General Manager,
 Lexington, Ky.

Immediate and Lasting

VIN MARIANI
 (MARIANI WINE)

WORLD FAMOUS TONIC
 Prevents Waste,
 Aids Digestion,
 Braces Body, Brain
 and Nerves.

No other preparation has ever received so many voluntary testimonials from eminent people as the world-famous Mariani Wine. Sold by all druggists.

Refuse substitutes. Mariani & Co., 52 West 15th St., New York, publish a handsome book of Indorsements of Emperors, Empresses, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops and other distinguished personages. It is sent gratis and postpaid to all who write for it.

CORTEZ CIGARS
 OF BRAINS
 -MADE AT KEY WEST-

These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions and from the mildest blends of Havana tobacco. If we had to pay the imported cigar tax our brands would cost double the money. Send for booklet and particulars.

CORTEZ CIGAR CO., KEY WEST.

STRONG MEN.



Have you read my little book, "Three Classes of Men"? If not write for same. It is sent in plain, sealed envelope free on request, and embodies the truths I have learned from 30 years' experience. It tells of my famous DR. SANDEEN ELECTRIC BELT, with electric suspensory—the world's greatest home self-treatment for all results of youthful errors, lack of vigor and manly strength. Work at night, it gives strength while you sleep. No stomach-wrecking drugs. 7,000 cured in 1890. Write for book to-day. I answer all letters personally, or the Belt can be examined at my office.

Dr. L. W. SANDEEN, 826 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guarantee. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

THE LAST WORD.

KUNTRIMAN (at the door of a city house)—"Does Mrs. Evans live here?"
 Mrs. Snappe (who has been driven to desperation by the frequent ringing of her doorbell)—"No; she doesn't!"
 Kuntriman (three minutes later, in exact imitation of Mrs. Snappe's tone and manner, after returning and ringing the bell a second time)—"Well, who said she did, I'd like to know?"—Judge.

PLACING A BAN ON CIGARETTES.

THOSE who do not indulge in them regard cigarettes as about the nastiest things in the world. Many good people are addicted to them, but the best authorities agree that it is the most pernicious and dangerous phase of the tobacco habit. Some time ago the officials of the Rock Island Railroad issued a rule forbidding all their employés from using cigarettes. The other day the Burlington Route took similar action. It is not a matter of sentiment, but of business, with them. They do not prohibit the use of cigarettes because of any other reason than that in their opinion it is deleterious and detrimental to the welfare of their employés and the service they can render. If railroad men take this view of it why should not others follow the same example? If the cigarettee man can do better work for a railroad, then he can do better work in a store, office, shop, or factory. If railroads think they cannot implicitly depend upon employés who are addicted to the cigarette habit, that conclusion ought to make all other employers suspicious.—*Utica Press*.

GETTYSBURG, LURAY, WASHINGTON.
 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

OVER the battle-field of Gettysburg, through the picturesque Blue Mountains, via Hagerstown and Antietam, and down the beautiful and historic Shenandoah Valley to the unique Caverns of Luray; thence across the rolling hills of northern Virginia to Washington, is the route of this tour—a section of the country intensely interesting from both a historic and a scenic standpoint.

The tour will leave New York 7:55 A. M., and Philadelphia 12:20 P. M., Saturday, September 15th, in charge of one of the company's touristic agents, and will cover a period of five days. An experienced chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies, will accompany the trip throughout. Round-trip tickets, covering transportation, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations, will be sold at the extremely low rate of \$25 from New York, \$24 from Trenton, \$22 from Philadelphia, and proportionately rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1190 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

The great spring tonic, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters. One teaspoonful before meals. Buy the real.

THE Sohmer Piano has successfully passed the most severe critical test by the highest musical talent in the world.

LIFE is so short. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne will help you to enjoy it. It aids digestion and will prolong it.

ADVICE to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

WILLIAMS' SOAPS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE exhibit of the J. B. Williams Company occupies a space at the beginning of the Chemical Industries section of the United States, in the gallery of the Palace of Chemical Industries. The beginning of this space is marked by a pavilion built by the Department, some twenty feet square. This is finished in white and gold, artistically draped at the top with the usual decoration of flags and eagles. The J. B. Williams Company occupy one-half of the space under this pavilion, and their exhibit is said to be, by nearly every one who visits it, the most attractive in the whole section. In one corner is a hexagonal case in which their shaving soaps are displayed. At the other corner is a large dummy shaving stick, four feet high. In the centre of the pavilion mentioned above are two upright cases connected with an arch, and in these cases are displayed shaving and toilet soaps. All the cases are finished in white and gold. One corner of the space is fitted up with a couch, sofa-pillows, and a writing-table and chairs, where visitors are welcome to stay and write their home letters. The opposite side is fitted up with a washstand, where an attendant demonstrates the fine qualities of Williams' Shaving Soaps.

These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions and from the mildest blends of Havana tobacco. If we had to pay the imported cigar tax our brands would cost double the money. Send for booklet and particulars.

CORTEZ CIGAR CO., KEY WEST.

Devised and Arranged to Insure Compactness. Easy access to any City or Town in the United States of 1,000 population and over.

CONTAINING
 10,000 NAMES OF THE MOST
 SUBSTANTIAL DRY GOODS
 HOUSES.
 5,000 LAWYERS OF NOTE.
 5,000 NEWSPAPERS OF THE
 BEST CLASS.
 10,000 LEADING HOTELS.
 5,000 BANKS.
 2,000 MILLINERS.
 2,000 HARDWARE HOUSES.
 2,000 CLOTHING HOUSES.
 All selected from the most substantial to be had in their respective communities.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

WM BARKER CO. TROY, NY.
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS
ARE THE BEST BUY THEM.

PHOTOGRAPHS, high-class painters' models, taken from life, artistic and approved Parisian work. Illustr. catal. with 3 cabinets or stereos and 48 samples, \$1. R. GENNERT, 89 P, Flrg. St. Martin, Paris, France.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1 at druggists. Inc. size of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertise in Leslie's.

TRAVEL SOUTH.

THE Southern Railway is the great artery of travel in the South, operating from New York four magnificent trains daily, giving the most perfect dining- and sleeping-car service to all the prominent cities of the South and Southwest, Florida, Mexico, and the Pacific Coast, with steamship connection at Tampa for Cuba, and New Orleans for South American ports, Port Limon, Costa Rica Republic, Colombia, Bluefields, Nicaragua, and ports of Guatemala, and on British and Spanish Honduras coast. To meet the demand and to further convenience the public the company has in New York City two offices, in addition to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The down-town ticket office is 271 Broadway, and General Eastern Passenger Agency is 1185 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth Street. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent. At either of the above offices full information can be had regarding routes, rates, and sleeping-car accommodations, and literature on the resorts of the South can be had upon application.

On the Sideboard

A Luxury for
 Health and Hospitality



Hunter
 Baltimore
 Rye

Pure
 Old
 Mellow

A genial tip, a most delicious thing.
 Fit for royal banquets of a King.

Sold at all First-class Cafes and by Jobbers.
 WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

A \$5.00 BOOK FOR \$1.00.

The Latest and Best Publication on Modern Artistic Dwellings and Other Buildings of Low Cost.

PALLISER'S AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE; Or, Every Man a Complete Builder.

BE YOUR OWN ARCHITECT.

This book will save you hundreds of dollars if you are thinking about building a house.

If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, *Palliser's American Architecture*; or, *Every Man a Complete Builder*, prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well-known Architects.

There is not a builder or any one intending to build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and everybody buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular book ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A \$5 book in size and style, but we have determined to make it meet the popular demand, so that it can be easily reached by all.

This book contains 104 pages 11x14 inches in size, and consists of large 6x12 plate pages, giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions *How to Build* 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country houses for the farm, and workingmen's homes, for all sections of the country, and costing from \$300 to \$6,000; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of architects. It is worth \$5 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1; bound in cloth, \$2.

If you ever intend to build get this book and study it before you commence. This should be your first step toward building a house, so as to ascertain what kind of a house you want and find out how much it is going to cost before going ahead.

There is not one person in a hundred that builds a house but that wishes, after it is too late, that he had made some different arrangements on planning the interior, and would give many dollars to have had it otherwise, but it is too late.

Also there is not one in a hundred but that will tell you that his house is costing a great deal more than he calculated it would. The reason of this is he starts to build, without proper consideration; his only foundation is the money he has to build with and large imaginations. About the time he has his building enclosed his imaginations vanish and his money with them.

The value of this work to builders cannot be estimated, as it contains designs for just such houses as they are called on to build every day in the week.

There is not a builder in the country who can afford to neglect this book.

Remit by Express or Postal Money Order.

Address All Orders to JUDGE CO., 110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A \$3.00

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FOR TWO DOLLARS.

Distance in Miles to
 NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BOSTON
 From each Town, over the shortest
 possible route.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE RAILROADS.

THE EXPRESS RATES.

MILEAGE AND NAME OF NEXT IMPORTANT TOWN.

THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES PREDOMINATING IN THAT SECTION OR COMMUNITY.

All of which require little or no comment on the part of the publishers.

PART III, consists of a classified list of houses in the Manufacturing, Wholesale and Jobbing Lines that is frequently very useful to Buyers all over the country who want goods but do not know where to get them.

The most complete work ever published, and should be in every office. Send Cheque or Money Order to

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.



A LIFE-SAVER.

"Sam, will yer go out inter deep water an' make berlieve yer drowndin'? I want ter try my dog."

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.



We Grow Our Own Grapes

In our own vineyards and make and bottle that delightful beverage—

Great Western CHAMPAGNE

by the most perfect process known. Purity absolute. Bouquet perfect. Price moderate. This season's vintage is especially dry and pleasing.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.
Sole Makers, Rhine, N. Y.
Sold by all respectable Wine Dealers.



The Improved BOSTON GARTER

is an Essential of the Well-Dressed Man.

ALWAYS EASY
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

THE
Velvety Grip
CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP

Lies flat to the leg—never slips, tears nor unfastens.

THE NAME "BOSTON GARTER" is stamped on every loop.

Sold Everywhere

Sample Pair, Silk 50c, Cotton 25c.
Mailed on receipt of price.

GEO. FROST CO. Makers
Boston, Mass.

THE Real Estate Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA

Southeast Corner Chestnut and Broad Streets

Capital (full paid) . . . \$1,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits . . . \$600,000

Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Rents Safe-Deposit Boxes in Burglar-Proof Vaults.

Buys, sells, and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Collects Rents and takes general charge and management of Property.

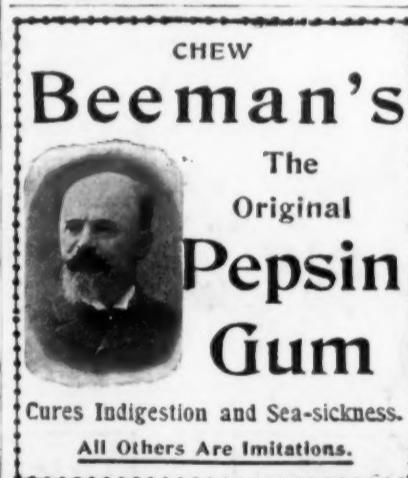
Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations, and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations, and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President
WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary
WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer
THOMAS B. PROSSER, Real Estate Officer

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Men or Women
by buying our
latest novelty, Waterproof Campaign Necktie.
Goods entirely new and patented. Agents delighted.
Sales unlimited. What others do, you can do. Time
is short. Write to-day and secure exclusive territory.
Guaranteed best seller. Address with stamp,
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PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia con-
quered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists
amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by
DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD.
Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures
Free. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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LONDON (ENGLAND).
THE LANHAM Portland Place. Unrivalled
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with Americans. Every modern improvement.

EVANS ALE and STOUT

Double
the
Pleasures
of
Ale
Drinking



SEN-SEN

A DAINTY
TOILET
NECESSITY.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
IN 5¢ PACKAGES ONLY.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

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to
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

Feel of it!
"It's as soft and thick
as the richest cream."

As a Toilet Soap.



To Lovers of the Pure and Good.

A 2c. stamp (to pay postage)

will bring you a trial tablet of this famous article (enough for a week's use on your washstand). It will enable you to become acquainted with such a luxury for the toilet, that you will thank us as long as you live for having called your attention to it.

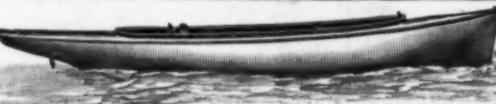
The same qualities—the soft, deliciously creamy, permeating lather, the soothing and refreshing effect upon the skin, its delicate, invigorating odor that have given it world-wide fame as a shaving soap—peculiarly fit Williams' Shaving Soap for TOILET use, and make it at once the purest, safest and most delightful of TOILET soaps.

Many physicians recommend Williams' Shaving Soap for the toilet, in cases where only the purest, most delicate and neutral soap can be used.

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